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Green light for Red China's admission to the UN

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

No one in his right mind can seriously maintain that Taiwan has a legitimate claim to mainland China," Australian Foreign Minister Leslie Bury said of Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa at the beginning of July.

This statement alone marked a significant change in the policy of a country that used to stand by Formosa through thick and thin. Ever since President Nixon announced his intention of visiting Peking an illusion of reality current for 22 years has everywhere given way to reality.

The United Nations too are prepared for the admission of the People's Republic of China regardless whether the Formosa issue is solved this year or next. Chairman Mao's representatives on no account want to take their seat alongside the envoy of Generalissimo Chiang – and vice-versa.

They view the Taiwan issue as a part of their "unfinished civil war" that they now, however, propose to bring to a conclusion by peaceful means.

IN THIS ISSUE

The United States at all events can no longer resort to the blockade imposed in the past. In the fifties Washington had success with motions not to deal with all attempts to gain admission for Peking. Later the issue was postponed at the UN. In the mid-sixties when the majority in favour of this approach began to decline too the Americans hit upon another solution. The problem of Peking's admission to the United Nations was declared an important issue on which a two-thirds majority was needed.

None of these courses of action can be repeated at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly unless, that is, President Nixon is prepared to jeopardise his journey to the Chinese mainland.

At all events a clear majority now favours the "re-establishment of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations," to use the words of the Albanian resolution.

Last year 51 to 49 votes with 25 abstentions were cast in favour of changing Peking's status. Without a doubt the untenable anachronism of Taiwan, a small country, claiming the role of a great power in the Security Council will be eliminated.

Chiang Kai-shek was able to assume this position because in 1945 as a founder member of the UN he was still Chinese President. Since 1949, however, he has merely headed a government in exile and ruled only one Chinese province.

The longer Taiwan refuses to acknowledge the fact the greater the majority pressure will be to expel it from the United Nations altogether. Peking's admission to the UN seems a foregone conclusion but Mao's representatives will *not take their places in the UN building* on New York's East River until after a tough clash over the future status of Taiwan.

Factual representation of the 800 million Chinese would bring UN Secretary-General U Thant of Burma a good deal nearer the principle of universality on which he is always harping as though it were a matter of life and death for the world body, though of course the matter of representation of divided countries would still remain to be settled.

For the past two years Peking has shown growing interest in the United Nations. The April 1969 ninth congress of the Chinese Communist Party laid the groundwork for what has since been an uninterrupted and certainly so far a unique "smiling offensive' of Chinese diplomacy.

Following the conclusion of the *turbulent phase of cultural revolution* the principle of coexistence between countries has come back into its own. The United Nations was no longer viewed as a bad thing in itself but as an organisation that had only grown harmful because it managed without the cooperation of the great China.

A year previously Peking had fulminated that the UN was merely "a theatre of political bargaining between Americans and Russians." From 1962 to 1965 Peking even threatened to set up a "counter-UN of up and coming revolutionary forces in the world" consisting of itself, President Sukarno's Indonesia, North Vietnam, Noth Korea, Ghana, Guinea and others.

Now the Chinese no longer make their UN membership subject to conditions of principle apart, that is, from the Taiwan issue. But once they have gained admission *they will* perhaps return to the General Assembly resolution of 1 Febru-

Continued on page 2



Jackie Stewart home and dry

Jackie Stewart (right) won the 33rd German Grand Prix at the Nürburgring on 1 August. François Cevert of France came 2nd. With 51 points ahead of his nearest rival – Jacky Ickx of Belgium with 19 points – Stewart is a strong contender to win the world championship. Ickx was forced to retire after an accident in the second of twelve laps.

(Photo: Horstmüller)

Tito's last term in office may yet prove the happiest Yugoslavia has had

The re-election of Marshal Tito as Yugoslav head of state is doubtless only pro forma. At the same time it is, more so than on previous occasions, of special significance.

The representatives of Yugoslavia's strife-torn constituent republics may well be aware of the fact since in all probability this will be President Tito's last term of office.

There can no longer be any denying that Tito's final years will also be the last of Yugoslav unity as a state.

This feeling is common elsewhere, including the West, where the aim is to give the Yugoslav state the feeling that its special position midway between East and West is recognised and acknowledged.

President *Tito will shortly be paying* President Nixon, the most powerful statesman in the West, a visit and there can be no doubt that the visit will be of as immense political importance as Tito's withdrawal from the Cominform in 1948.

On that occasion it was a matter of maintaining Yugoslav independence of Soviet hegemony; the forthcoming US visit is a matter of ensuring Yugoslavia's integrity following President Tito's exit from the political state.

In view of experiences over the past twenty years it remains to be seen whether the present mission will prove to *have been* a success. The sympathy that Yugoslavia has earned in the West by virtue of its middle-of-the-road course is probably no safeguard against Soviet pressure.

Moscow is already longingly awaiting the moment when Tito is no longer at the helm. As long as Marshal Tito conducts the affairs of state Moscow stands no chance whatsoever of making Yugoslavia *toe the line.*

Later this year Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to visit Belgrade. He will do so secure in the knowledge that there is many a trend in Yugoslavia that is designed to make the Soviet Union feel hopeful.

President Tito on the other hand stands to gain as little from Mr Brezhnev's visit as he does from his own visit to Washington. The Soviet leader will not be undertaking to keep his heavy hand off *the country* any more than Mr Nixon will be able to promise the Yugoslav leader assistance in the event of attempted Soviet intervention.

At the same time President Tito must not succumb to resignation in what will probably be his last term of office. He *needs only to look around his own* country to see that the people enjoy more freedom than in any other communist country. Yet he must also know that the enemies of this state of affairs are untiring.

If it is true that there are already entire depots of arms at the ready in Bosnia, that the Yugoslav security authorities have a Stalinist tinge, that many military men are preparing to make common cause with the Red Army and that in Tito's own country communist ideologists of old are at work again preaching the much-feared pure Communism and the implementation of pure teaching, President Tito's final term may well prove *for many Yugoslavs to have been the* happiest in their country's history.

Eduard Mergenthin
(Kieler Nachrichten, 30 July 1971)

NATO

Iceland and Malta are important bastions of Western defence

Nato is used to trouble. Over the years the North Atlantic pact has proved durable but there has seldom been a period during which it has not been threatened by crises of one kind or another.

The withdrawal of France from the alliance created wounds that may have healed but the body of the pact has been weakened and Europe's dependence on the Americans has been increased.

Tension between Nato members Greece and Turkey, at odds largely over Cyprus, render joint manoeuvres in the south-east of the alliance's sphere of influence impossible.

Rearrangements have been made necessary by reductions in US and Canadian troop strength in Europe and the Red Fleet in the Mediterranean is growing stronger as each year passes.

Within a matter of weeks Malta in the south and Iceland in the north have now developed into elements of uncertainty with which the powers that be will have to deal in the near future.

British Defence Minister Lord Carrington and a team of advisers recently visited Malta to discuss a review of the agreement allowing Britain to use military installations on the island, a treaty abrogated by the new Maltese Premier, Dom Mintoff.

Opposition to the application for full membership of Nato made by the previous Maltese government and the fact that Britain does not pay all that much for its military facilities on the island have lent added weight to the Malta Labour Party's longstanding intention of pursuing a policy of strict neutrality.

Nato has every reason to devote serious thought to future developments. A glance at the map is sufficient to indicate the island's strategic importance. It lies at the crossroads of north-south and east-west traffic, possesses an outstanding natural harbour and is fortified to the hilt.

Even if these facilities were not expressly put at the Soviet Union's disposal the vacuum would represent an attraction.

Over the last ten years Soviet naval squadrons have made themselves so at home in the Eastern Mediterranean that Western warships no longer have any port facilities in Arab countries along the North African or Eastern seaboard.

Malta will be the deciding factor in determining the extent of Soviet strength in the Western Mediterranean.

Iceland, too, the northern counterpart to Malta, houses not only a major naval base but also an important air base. Thirty miles or so south-west of Reykjavik the extensive Keflavik base was built during the Second World War on a wide lava slope.

Keflavik boasts hangars and servicing facilities, runways, radar and radio towers subsequently enlarged an now serving Nato, which has roughly 5,000 American servicemen stationed there. The new Icelandic government has called for their withdrawal over the next few years.

Iceland, too, lies at the crossroads of the military security interests of superpowers America and the Soviet Union. In the event of an emergency a European front could hardly be supplied from the United States without Iceland.

Long-distance flights by Soviet reconnaissance aircraft are registered by Rockville radar station and Iceland is wellnigh indispensable for warships operating in Arctic waters. Even the latest warships can only operate in seas where they have shore support.

On its northern flank, then, Nato is also faced with grave problems if US troops have to be pulled out over the next four years as demanded.

What is to be done? In 1966 France put Nato in a difficult position by deciding to remain a member of the pact but to end military integration. This was General de Gaulle's answer to the Americans' refusal to recognise France as a full and equal nuclear power.

The outcome was a reduction in the alliance's political efficacy and, above all, in its military feasibility. The entire logistical system had to be reorganised in view of the French exodus. Despite the resumption of good relations an element of uncertainty entered into the defence of Europe that to this day has not entirely been eliminated.

So it is that Nato has experience of unstable comrades-in-arms. This experience indicates that every attempt should be made not to relinquish the bases altogether.

Neither Malta nor Iceland may be bastions without which Nato would fall apart. But outposts too are virtually indispensable and when they fail to fulfil their function the centre can be weakened.

There can be little doubt that a great deal can be achieved in negotiations with the countries concerned. Malta's docks and port facilities, for instance, are largely unused because the Americans, much to the annoyance of the Maltese, generally prefer to carry out their own repairs. The Maltese would also welcome economic investment of other kinds.

Iceland's existence depends on fishing and Reykjavik aims, unsuccessfully so far, to extend its territorial limits from twelve to fifty miles out.

Negotiations on these terms, psychological consideration for what in both cases is extremely sensitive national feeling and influence brought to bear on local people who realise that a complete break with Nato is contrary to their own interests ought to be sufficient to bring about further cooperation on a new basis.

Wilhelm Gradmann

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

Salt talks in Helsinki sail into heavy se[as]

The American proposals at [t]... talks in Helsinki are aimed at ... existing or emerging anti-missile ... in the United States and the Sovie[t] ... and roughly maintaining a ... balance in offensive weapons.

American specialists feel that the ... sals will lead to tough negotiatio[ns] ... mains to be seen to what extent the ... Union will accept them as a basis ... tiation and when the two sides ... particular agreement at present ...

The American proposals, d... which have been disclosed in the ... provide mainly for the following:

In the defensive weapons s... which international agreement ... visaged, the United States and the ... Union are to be allowed the ... between a hundred-missile shield f... capital cities an a 300-missile sh... part of their inter-continental b... missile systems.

In the offensive weapons s... which for the time being ... agreement is the aim, both countr[ies] ... to refrain from building new ... pads for ICBMs and new nuclea[r] ... marines.

Modernisation of existing missiles ... to be banned. Both sides will be at li[berty] ... to increase the number of nuclear ... heads at their disposal.

Wolfgang ...

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 July 19[71])

Military criticise Weizsäcker's study of war

The Consequences and Prevention of War, a review of the dangers of nuclear conflict on the territory of the Federal Republic made by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker and other West German scientists, has come in for harsh criticism by the Bundeswehr.

In a reply commissioned by Bundeswehr leaders the authors of the study are allowed to be seriously interested in peace but criticised for having underrated the significance of Nato and the United States in keeping the peace.

"The study is concerned almost in entirety with the consequences of nuclear war on the territory of the Federal Republic," the rejoinder notes. "Since a war is always waged by two sides the views of the potential aggressor, its political aims and ideas on war and strategy and thus the probability of a war in Europe deserve consideration."

The reply, details of which have just been released in Bonn, is the work of a number of authors, including Bundeswehr staff officers.

The long-term political target of the Soviet Union remains unchanged in being the establishment of a "socialist world system" but the means of bringing this about as far as the Western industrialised countries is concerned is now " peaceful coexistence, which is intended to preclude the possibility of general war and thus nuclear conflict," the reply stresses.

At the same time military specialists note that according to the manifesto of the Soviet Communist Party "revolution" continues to be a necessity.

"This means — for the Federal Republic too — psychological and ideological conflict leading in extreme instances to unrest, revolt and civil war. This, the greatest danger for the Federal Republic, is not mentioned at all in the study," the Bundeswehr rejoinder points out.

The Weizsäcker study is further accused of paying military defence disproportionate attention and underestimating the deterrent. This is to fail to grasp the signifcance of the Nato strategy of flexible response which is intended first and foremost to be a deterrent strategy.

"Nuclear armaments are the most important deterrent," the Bundeswehr reply emphasises, adding that in the main they are political weapons.

Even after the outbreak of armed conflict the continued strategic aim is to re-establish the deterrent.

"Political deterrence and military defence are thus closely inter-related and overlap at all stages of conflict. They cannot be separated from each other," the rejoinder claims.

The Weizsäcker study's assumption that the Federal Republic possesses no means of defending itself against a threat of any kind is firmly contradicted. This, it is argued, is to underrate Nato's co[nven]tional defence potential. All in all ... Bundeswehr officers conclude, the ... säcker study would *appear to be* an ... attempt to find a complete solution ... the problem. It is comforting to note ... Professor Weizsäcker and his associ[ates] ... realise that further developme[nts] ... weapons technology holds for the pro[spect] ... spect of maintaining the present lev[el of] ... deterrent even though, of course, the ... situation could in certain circumstan[ces] ... deteriorate.

The Ministry of Defence notes that ... reply is a contribution to debate co[m]missioned by the general staff ... study group at the *Bundeswehr* s... college in March 1971.

"The reply is not the official respo[nse] ... of the Bundeswehr leadership. It is ... contribution to an analysis of the (Weiz)säcker) book and in itself no more than ... study," a spokesman for the Minist[ry] ... stresses. There could, he said, be n[o] ... mention of harsh criticsm "by th[e] ... Bundeswehr."

The Bundeswehr, he intimated, has ... to come to a firm and final conclusio[n on] ... the topic.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 29 July 19[71])

Red China's admission to UN

Continued from page 1

ary 1951 in which China was condemned as the aggressor in Korea.

This resolution pushed through by the United States, formed the basis of Peking's dislike of the United Nations. The Chinese consider it to be unfair since after the mass advance of the Americans well into North Korea they felt themselves to be directly threatened.

Once People's China is in the UN a number of decisions will doubtless be more difficult but it can only be hoped that they will at least be more honest. Peking will probably be a source of trouble and annoyance above all for its Soviet rivals and for the United States.

It does not want to be a superpower, as Chinese Premier Chou En-lai recently reiterated, and will thus not necessarily conform to the "rules" laid down by the others. Development at home has priority, Chou declared.

As a UN member the Chinese, who stand to benefit from the activities of a number of subsidiary organisations, will as representatives of a large and model developing country be eager advocates of the small and poor countries of the Third World.

And many an appeal, such as Peking's proposal and unilateral undertaking not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons in the event of conflict, will no longer be able to be ignored with impunity by the other great powers.

Siegfried Kubink

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 August 1971)

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Taking stock of a ten-strong European Economic Community has already begun

[T]he bitter verbal battles raging in [W]estminster with Europeans against [anti-]Europeans are a mere warm-up for [the] actual decision to be taken in the [autu]mn whether or not Great Brtain is to [ent]er the European Economic Community.

Nevertheless these heated discussions [ha]ve been important in that they have [sh]own that despite all the suicidal at[tem]pts of the Labour majority under the [le]adership of Harold Wilson Britain will [sa]y Yes to Common Market entry.

[P]remier Edward Heath and the Six on the European Continent who want Britain in can look forward to the autumn vote with a degree of confidence and calmness especially as the feelings of a growing section of the British public are coming round to the prospect of making the leap across the Channel.

Great Britain will therefore with some degree of certainty become a member of the European Economic Community. So will Denmark, Norway and the Republic of Ireland.

Certain European optimists have even forecast that these new Four will become full members of the Club, not on 1 January 1973, as originally foreseen, but perhaps as early as mide-1972.

Nevertheless certain economic and political organisations in the Federal Republic are considering long and hard what effect the extension of the Community will have to them and their modus operandi.

One of the major questions is whether British entry will lead to a stagnation of the overall development of the Community or even a retrograde step towards a kind of large free-trade zone at least during the trasition period.

Dears of this have been roused by the fact that not only the French government but also the British have rejected the idea of transferring large sectors of their sovereign rights to the Community organisations and in particular the European Parliament.

Recently British Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home said in an interview with the Sunday newspaper *Welt am Sonntag* that he could see no reason "why the nations (of Europe) should give up their sovereignty".

France and Britain's partners in the Common Market must therefore keep a watchful eye open.

Much of the material for discussion recently has given the impression that the unification of Europe need not be carried out on the basis of the treaties of Rome.

This idea must be contradicted as forcefully as possible. We will certainly be able to carry on with the present European institutions as provided for in the Rome treaties if we succeed in making the operating methods of these organisations more efficient.

This applies just as much to the European Commission as to the Council of Ministers. Certainly some scepticism is due about the effectiveness of the European Commission when it is considered that after the entry of four new countries to the EEC the Commission will have to consist of fourteen members in order to redress the balance.

A smaller panel could work more effectively. It will be up to future members of the European Commission whether the handicap that arises from their excessive number can be overcome by them.

As far as the Council of Ministers is concerned it is up to the member governments how far they are prepared to subordinate national interests — apparent and real — to the requirement of the Community.

Once again an important factor on this score is the French claim for a veto against the conditions of the EEC treaty.

Another problem that has arisen is French President Georges Pompidou's suggestion that special European ministers should be appointed. The effectiveness of such ministers would of course be limited since they would needs come into conflict with the departmental ministers of their own government every time they steered a collision course.

The only alternative — and it is not one that any European government is likely to wear — is that they could be given full responsibility in all European debates for all spheres from agriculture to finance and economics and to transport.

If the Eurpean venture threatens to get completely bogged down it would be better if State and government leaders could get together for a summit conference.

This is an opportunity, but we must avoid wearing it out, and in fact we should only make use of the summit conference whenever a really decisive point on European integration has to be made.

Karl Heinrich Herchenröder

(Handelsblatt, 28 July 1971)

Finger of suspicion is pointed at Moscow over Khartoum coup

At the twenty-fourth party-political congress of the Soviet Communist [P]arty Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko [sa]id that the international situation today [wa]s in such a state that a routine check [ev]ery now and again was no longer [su]fficient. He felt that the Politburo [ou]ght to make statements on the inter[na]tional political scene every day.

After the events in the Sudan which [ha]ve had an effect on the whole of the [So]viet Union's Middle East policy it is [ea]sy to understand this statement that [w]as made with a sign of resignation.

The diplomatic prehistory of the Soviet [U]nion *and the Sudan in* which Egypt is [no]w obviously *acting as* inconspicuously as possible gives *the* impression that the coup and counter-coup in Khartoum and the resulting diminution of Moscow's hold on the area were in fact the result of [a] Soviet move which the Kremlin once quite rightly reckoned to be an important success.

The move in question is the fifteen-year pact between the Soviet Union and Egypt in which Moscow balanced the acceptance of the exclusion of Ali Sabry and his markedly pro-Soviet group by President Sadat with a limitation of Cairo's freedom to conclude treaties and alliances.

Sadat's success on the domestic policy scene, which was fought out in the teeth of strong opposition from declared opponents of the agreed federation plans that would have included the Sudan, must have been the reason for Sudanese leader Numeiry clamping down on his indigenous opponents of federation, the country's powerful Communist party.

This seems all the more likely as there were reasons for believing that the Sudan's place in the federation might at the outset be taken over by Syria. There is a suspicion that Moscow's intervention has something to do with this.

For the Soviet Union, how ever used it may be to sacrificing higher interests to its comrades in loyal fraternal parties, this grave miscalculation by its fellow-travellers has had painful consequences. Not only that Numeiry got back into power by the skin of his teeth and by the grace of Egyptian help, but also Libya's reaction. Libyan leader Gaddafi, who is already a partner in federation with Egypt has criticised Communism with renewed vehemence, meaning Moscow, so that it is likely to remain an uncomfortable bedfellow in the alliance.

Even Egypt pointed an accusing finger at the East Bloc for being involved in the abortive Khartoum coup. In future when dealing with its Arab cronies Moscow will have to watch out for increased distrust.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 28 July 1971)

Moscow watches Peking versus Washington game calmly

Moscow is looking on without lifting a finger at the flirtation between Washington and Peking, at least for the time being. Since the Kremlin can do nothing at the moment to influence the course of events the Soviet leaders see no cause for taking up a definite position with regard to the projected Mao-Nixon meeting.

There is only one point on which Moscow has so far come out with a definite statement, namely that the spectacular invitation to Peking will prolong the Vietnam War.

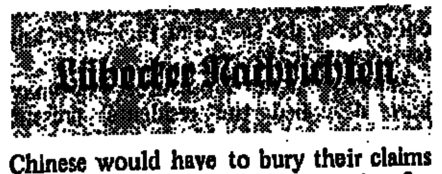
Apart from that it seems that everyone here in Moscow can see every reason for keeping a watchful eye on events, but far less reason for premature agitation, which is what many observers had expected in the first few days.

As things stand at present it is by no means certain that the Soviet Union will be the greatest loser from the Sino-American handshake; if indeed there is to be a handshake between the President and the Chairman.

There is said to be a little bird in Moscow that is predicting quite a different outcome.

To put it in a nutshall, but with a slight degree of exaggeration these are the possibilities: Either Peking will keep up its flamboyant radicalism, not only in words but also in deeds. If that is the case then Nixon's visit will benefit from the United States emerging from the isolationism that it has largely brought about itself. Otherwise the President's clever game will fail as a result of the Chinese stubbornness.

Or Peking will make advances. The extremist terms in which the Chinese have been talking all along will then be made to sound ridiculous. For example this would be the case if the Chinese did not press for a solution to the Vietnam War acceptable to Hanoi and the Liberation Front. If this were the case then the



Chinese would have to bury their claims to be a leader in world Communism for quite some time.

Furthermore the warning from Moscow that Nixon and Mao should not play at sandcastles by trying to build an extra lever for use against the Soviet Union's policies from the Sino-American linkup is worthy of heed.

As we know there are reasons for directing these warnings not only at the United States. *Pravda's* reassurance that nothing will come of the talks seems likely to prove true, at least in Europe.

Uwe Engelbrecht

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 28 July 1971)

Rumanians upset the Comecon applecart

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Committee for Mutual Economic Aid (Comecon) in Bucharest is the first meeting of East Bloc government leaders since the announcement of President Nixon's plans to go to Red China.

It is quite possible that the rapprochement between Washington and Peking will influence the Committee's decision on whether there should be further development of economic cooperation in the East Bloc.

Rumania's leader Nicolae Ceaucescu, who was careful to point out that the sovereignty of East Bloc nations should be upheld whenever Comecon is extended, even before his colleagues from the other communist countries arrived at the Rumanian capital, obviously is not in a very easy position.

Speculation that Rumania might like to lend a hand in any plans for rapprochement between Washington and Peking angered Moscow and the economic integration of the European East Bloc appears to the Soviet Union to be a barrier to Peking's wooing of the Balkan States.

Nor is it any secret that Bucharest's profitable trading relationship with China and Western Europe make it less interested in trading with its Comecon partners.

As a star pupil of the Moscow school German Democratic Republic Prime Minister Willi Stoph wrote in the Soviet Communist Party mouthpiece, *Pravda*, at great length about the advantages of greater integration of the Eastern economic community.

Obviously Comecon has been keeping an eye on developments in the EEC, which it was originally founded to counterbalance. Increasing cooperation in the EEC and the successful application for membership of four new countries have been taken by Moscow as a signal to put greater pressure on its Eastern European neighbours — a side effect that was obviously not intended in Brussels.

There are interesting parallels in the difficulties involved in economic integration in West and East. Corresponding to France's objections to the introduction of a majority vote in the EEC so that national sovereignty will not be lost comes Rumania's veto of binding majority decisions in Comecon.

Bucharest only agreed to join the East Bloc "international investment bank" conceived in Warsaw after the principle of unanimous decisions for important questions was accepted.

Here the parallels end. Whereas the EEC is the free union of States with equal rights Comecon is an instrument of the Soviet Union's economic supremacy over its East Bloc satellites. This explains the resistance shown by those Eastern European States that are capable of standing on their own two feet.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 28 July 1971)

■ CENTREPIECE

European agencies unite to fight the pollution problem

DIE ZEIT

Our whole social product, excluding services, comes back to us after use as refuse. Consumption is equivalent to the conversion of high value goods into waste.

Hans Joachim Frost, head of BASF's security department in Ludwigshafen, described the core of all pollution problems with drastic clarity. All conversion processes are linked with the production of solid, liquid or gaseous waste. Whatever was consumed becomes waste, he said.

This year BASF, the chemicals firm, is investing 500 million Marks. Over a tenth of this total – 56.6 million Marks – is being used in the fight against pollution. This amount will have been quadrupled by 1974.

Expenditure of this type is necessary and urgent. Sixty years ago between 150,000 and 175,000 salmon were caught in the Rhine. When taking up a domestic post, servants used to make their employers promise not to give them salmon to eat more than twice a week. By 1955 only three thousand salmon were caught in the Rhine. Because of the high phenol content, 2,400 of them could not be eaten.

The European Commission in Brussels has drawn up an ambitious conservation programme. Unlike other international organisations, the European Commission has powers to pass laws to combat pollution – as long as the six member governments on the Ministerial Council play ball.

Once the decision was taken, the money received from the steel and coal producers and the Common Market agricultural fund could provide millions of Marks to finance measures to combat the problem.

Nobody in Brussels dares forecast if and when anything will really be decided. Altiero Spinelli, the European Commissioner responsible for conservation and technological cooperation, has stated that nothing concrete should be undertaken before the entry of the new members. In view of the urgency of the problem, experts in Brussels do not believe that the last word has been spoken on the matter.

The one thing that does seem to be certain is that the Common Market will not make conservation a subject of joint legislation without asking the approval of the applicant countries Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire or at least consulting them. That can only delay progress.

The Commission showed how slow and hesitant it was on this issue when a law was passed in the Federal Republic reducing the lead content of vehicle fuels. Fulfilling its obligation to consult the Common Market authority responsible, the Ministry of the Interior submitted the Bill to the Brussels Commission in January.

A group of experts met five times. Eventually, on 23 June and a day before the decisive Bundestag debate in Bonn, the Common Market authorities telexed that they had no objections against a reduction to 0.4 grams a litre from January 1972 but asked the government to delay the reduction to 0.15 grams a litre planned from 1 January 1976 onwards.

The Bundestag paid no heed to this late objection and passed the law unchanged. A number of senior officials in Brussels then announced that the government should be sued before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg as its legislative action had created new obstacles to trade within the European Community.

Even Eurocrats were amused at this proposal. It was true, they said, that the new law would hamper petrol and car sales from 1976 onwards as Common Market petrol that was not produced in the Federal Republic would not comply with the new law and French and Italian motors would run badly if at all on the almost leadless West German petrol.

But, they added, the West Germans were the most progressive members of the Common Market in this respect and they could not recommend the Commission to institute proceedings against progress.

The dilemma at Brussels is complete. There is little prospect of halting the law to reduce lead content and, at the same time, air pollution.

Italy and France are not however prepared to reduce the lead content of their petrol to 0.15 grams a litre from 1976 as they fear the extra expenditure it might involve for their industry. A new trade barrier threatens to divide the community.

When it is considered that seventy per cent of the petrol imported by the Federal Republic comes from Common Market countries and that car imports from them are also very high, it becomes clear how great an interest the Common Market has for joint legislation on the amount of lead to be contained in petrol.

Brussels insists upon this and now proposes to set up a committee to analyse both health hazards and increased expenditure on refineries and vehicle building if the lead content is reduced to 0.15 grams per litre throughout the Community.

This case shows how right planners in Brussels are in warning that the fight against pollution can only be waged jointly if the Community is not to be destroyed by divergent actions and laws before it has really come into being.

Robert Toulemont, the French Director General of the Common Market Commission responsible for these questions, has however stated that the European environment is not so threatened by pollution as in the United States – despite the high population density.

The main reason for this is the smaller consumption of energy, one of the main factors in pollution. Agriculture with its traditional methods must also be thanked that Europe has so far been protected from erosion, land despoliation and climatic changes.

But the pressure to act in time is increasing. French scientists have recently written to *Le Monde* warning of the threat of contamination resulting from the construction of atomic power stations – despite all the planned safety measures.

The planned output of fifteen thousand megawatts for France in 1985 would, they claim, pollute both the air and rivers with radioactive waste with an annual radiation of 450,000 Curies resulting in more radioactive contamination and a consequent increase in cases of cancer, leukaemia and deformations.

A report issued by the European Parliament states that even the smallest nuclear power station requires some thirteen million hectolitres of cooling liquids a day.

Quantities of this magnitude can only be supplied by large rivers. River temperatures increase with the opening of every new atomic power station as the waters, after use in the reactor, are pumped at a higher temperature back into the river from which they were taken.

Large European electricity concerns plan to build at least fifteen atomic reactors on the southern Rhine or its tributaries in the next five to ten years. The Federal Institute of Hydrology in Koblenz claims that this will heat the waters of the Rhine so much that river life will be endangered.

The European Commission has set itself three main tasks in its plan of action.

1. Conservation without affecting industrial growth. Cooperation with industry is hoped for.

2. Financial aid from the Common Market in all spheres where a single country is unable to act effectively. Cooperation to avoid duplicating work.

3. Immediate adoption of a programme of concrete measures.

Joint action is necessary, Brussels warns, because air water and soil pollution does not stick rigidly to national frontiers. Areas with a common interest must be protected jointly. Among areas mentioned are the North Sea, the Rhine and the Mediterranean. Cooperation with non-members or applicant countries is proposed. The Baltic does not come into question for the time being fo[r] raesons.

The Common Market is to [set up a] network of observation station[s to con]trol pollution and a European [Environ]mental Institute where scie[ntists will] evaluate the stations' results ac[cording to] common norms and with the be[st equip]ment Europe has to offer.

The aim of this would be [to give] member countries all the necess[ary infor]mation they need in checking [that in]dustry is adhering to the e[xisting] regulations.

Joint research should help in [develop]ing industrial production proc[esses and] products such as cars so that they [are less] of a threat to the environment.

The draft programme names [the most] dangerous poisonous substa[nces that] must be controlled as lead (co[ntained in] fuel), sulphur dioxyde, undisso[lved partic]les and nitric oxyde, all of which [pollute] the air, and phosphate, m[ercury,] cadmium, phenol and thermal co[ntamina]tion in rivers and sea water.

It must be established what q[uantities] of poison in which substances [endanger] health and under what conditions [and the] extent to which they make [use of] organic or mineral substances u[...].

Regulations governing the m[aximum] permitted amount of harmful wa[ste out]put must be drawn up and passed [...]. The ratification of these regula[tions and] the constant control that they a[re] adhered to must be organised [at a] European level.

The Common Market Commi[ssion] plans to pay special attention to [in]dustrial products thought to be a so[urce] of pollution. Cars with diesel moto[rs,] fertilisers, cleansers, tractors, pestic[ides] and oil and gas pipelines will be exa[min]ed.

The joint anti-pollution legislatio[n will] first concentrate on industries part[icular]ly suspected of harming the enviro[nment.] These include the iron and steel in[dustry,] the metal industry in general, pape[r,] energy production, chemical, coa[l] and oil and petrol refineries.

Taxes and contributions to preserve the environment will be standardised throughout the Community. Followi[ng] an agreement between European Comm[is]sioner Ralf Dahrendorf and Americ[an] Under-Secretary of State Samuels, B[rus]sels will also draw up a list of all th[e] anti-pollution regulations incumbent o[n] the chemical and motor industries [in] Europe and the United States.

To ensure free competition and tr[ade] between the two largest trade blocs i[n] the world, negotiations are planned t[his] autumn to standardise regulation on bo[th] sides of the Atlantic.

Hermann Bohle

(Die Zeit, 23 July 1971)

Munich citizens sue firm for dumping industrial waste

Residents of an estate in Munich were so angry about the sight and stench of waste deposited before their homes by an industrial concern that they sued the firm responsible.

But the prospect that anything will be done about the source of their irritation remains negligible.

Munich Public Prosecutor Fey may have described the residents' present situation as intolerable but there is a limit to the action that can be taken with the laws as they are at present.

The rubbish heap is only one of the causes of concern he has come across during his short career as head of the first special conservation board.

Special boards were set up for motoring and industrial offences when their frequency increased. This is now the case with pollution at the two Public Proseoutor's Offices in Munich. Fey believes that other cities in the Federal Republic will follow Munich's example.

There need be no fear that a special conservation board might be flooded by fiddling complaints against unliked neighbours or anybody else who has attracted a person's dislike for any reason.

Fifty complaints were registered in Munich during the first month. most, Fey states, were well-founded, to the point and typical for the increased public interest in pollution problems.

Most of the complaints dealt with noise (particularly common because of the city's building programme) and air pollution. Water and land pollution are other important spheres and nature and animal conservation are also dealt with by the new special board.

Fey has found that the law has enough powers to fight noise and pollution of water and the soil even though punishment is not strict enough, especially in cases of deliberate water pollution.

"We are still troubled by the pollution caused by car exhausts [and] large industrial firing plants," he says.

As far as water pollution is concern[ed,] the introduction of harmful substan[ces] into streams, rivers or lakes is enough [to] merit punishment.

But there are no concrete meas[ures] dealing with air pollution. His board [can] only step in when there is adeq[uate] suspicion of bodily harm. It is extre[mely] difficult if not downright impossib[le to] prove any such connection between ca[use] and violent effect.

Fey believes that the law should b[e] changed so that proof of any harm[ful] effect need not be provided. The me[re] threat of bodily harm will suffice.

Drawing the legislature's attention [to] such gaps in the law is another func[tion] of the special board. Fey believes that [a] constant specialist concern with the m[at]erial at hand will reveal the shortcom[ings] of the current laws.

Rudolf Grosskopf

(Die Welt, 17 July 1971)

PUBLISHING

Political journal celebrates 25th anniversary

EUROPA ARCHIV

[Tw]enty-five-year-old Wilhelm von Cornides returned from war and [imprison]ment with the aim of setting up a periodical devoted to establishing Ger[man]y's place in the international order of [thin]gs.

His plan was the late fruit of his immediate pre-war studies in Chatham House, London, where Britain's network of international relations was accommodated for critical examination.

The fragmented Germany of 1945 and 1946, politically confused and morally bankrupt, needed literary aid and intellectual support to escape the debris of the national state and find its way to Europe as an equal partner and constant stimulus.

There was no other way to this higher unity than through the discussions and deliberations of political writing. The journalistic result was and is *Europa-Archiv* that has now worked for the common good for the past 25 years.

The European as a yardstick, Europe as the basic intellectual colour of the planet. Cornides followed this Hofmannsthal quotation in his periodical that first appeared in the summer of 1946 after he had fought for the then necessary publishing licence from the American Information Control in Frankfurt.

The young Cornides combined his old Austrian way of life with the intellectual flavour of Munich. The Jesuit Alfred Delp had influenced his education. Cornides was as a result far too independent and far too imaginative for *Europa-Archiv* one day *to degenerate into* the journalistic vehicle of the political powers of the moment.

Europa-Archiv went its own way. The course was never easy but it continued to follow unremittingly the guidelines set by Cornides.

This has now continued for 25 years. In view of political changes, intellectual upheavals and moral demands, this is a long spell throughout which the periodical has proved itself to be, in Theodor Heuss' words, a necessary and beneficial school of sobriety for the Germans.

Many of the finest and most noble journalistic stimuli to moral thought in those early years have now fallen victim to the merciless laws of commerce.

Europa-Archiv survived the threat – not least because of the Foreign Policy Association founded by Wilhelm Cornides amongst others and the fact that the periodical became its organ in 1955. In 1960 the editorial staff were moved to Bonn – a logical step in view of political developments.

The most serious loss suffered by *Europa-Archiv* and one that could have robbed it of its moral spirit was the early death of Cornides in the summer of 1966, the effacement of his impulsive nature and reflection.

The 25-year existence of *Europa-Archiv* cannot be surveyed without remembering the talent and passion of this journalist. His friends and compatriots speak of his unusual combination of a lucid intelligence, organisational talent and personal modesty.

His legacy is being faithfully continued by editor-in-chief Hermann Volle, with whom Cornides cooperated immediately after the war along with Karl Gruber, later the Foreign Minister of Austria, and Wolfgang Wagner, this newspaper's editor-in-chief.

His legacy will be intellectually enriched and politically activated anew with every issue of the twice-monthly periodical. That is the aim of *Europa-Archiv*.

A list of contributors to the periodical over the past 25 years would include the most brilliant politicians, interpreters and scholars working in Europe during this eventful time span.

But *Europa-Archiv* never aimed at journalistic sensationalism. It wanted a stable presentation, objective information and balanced judgements. That is its specific merit. The documentary section has always been rich and comprehensive, even though this does not attract a circulation of millions.

Similar special periodicals dealing with foreign policy, most of which are as serious as *Europa-Archiv*, never find more than a limited number of interested readers. This is the case throughout the world.

But it did not seem to be the case with *Europa-Archiv* in its early days before the currency reform when people's thirst for reading material was almost unquenchable.

When the introduction of the Deutschmark led to a decrease in the amount of money available, sales fell to about two thousand per issue.

Sales have now doubled again, which means a respectable sized readership. Foreigners are well represented, making up about a quarter of the total.

This means that *Europa-Archiv* is far from being a mere periscope for Germans, an instrument with which the free part of Germany accuires understanding for alien worlds.

It has also become an organ of communication with which this country can explain its role in the field of international forces. Its voice is thus heard abroad, even in Eastern Europe.

Although Wilhelm Cornides supported and increased Western European integration through his periodical, he was unwilling to accept the intransigency of European partition.

From the very beginning he thought it necessary and desirable that the countries of Eastern Europe should be included in any attempt to form a peaceful European order.

This was the periodical's position. There may have been deviations in this line but a door was always kept open in the Eastern European question, anticipating future events, though without ever losing that healthy scepticism that Günter Henle, the president of the Foreign Policy Assocation, justifiably describes as one of the great legacies of European thought.

Europa-Archiv was never so foolish or old-fashioned to persist in the idea that Europe was the centre of the world. It does not decive its readers about the shift in the balance of world power.

It trains people to see the reality of world politics which often does not flatter us (reality is like that). ....

Its special mission continues to be to help Europe become a political organisation, an intellectual formation and a moral force.

What it has achieved so far justifies the expectation that *Europa-Archiv* will fearlessly reveal the possibilities facing the Europe of the future.

Europe as a federation, and not us a utopia, should be created by the year 2000. It needs such respectable publications as *Europa-Archiv* to achieve this end.

Jürgen Tern

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 July 1971)

DDD news agency to start work in December

Jack Hees, the manager of the new news agency *Deutscher Depeschendienst* (DDD), is a man who hates uniformity. "There are more than a hundred types of beer in this country but only one type of agency," the current editorial director of the West German branch of United Press International states.

Together with Manfred Jakubowski, the editor-in-chief of UPI's domestic service, Hees planned the terms of a contract that were recently discussed by the future owners of DDD and should soon be signed.

When UPI closes its West German domestic service on 1 December under the terms of its cooperation agreement with the Deutsche Presse-Agentur, the first news supplied by the new agency should arrive on editors' desks.

Before the DDD's futucre backers had met, Hees and Jakubowski had already met with opposition from Hamburg. Axel Springer's *Die Welt* recently reported that a number of UPI employees were planning a new agency that would have a left-wing bias.

"They only wanted to blacken our names," Jakubowski says. Manager Hees states far more clearly that his intentions have been misunderstood: "We are not members of the extra-parliamentary opposition."

For a short time it seemed as if there might be a grain of truth in the report appearing in *Die Welt*. The UPI's editors whose future career was not considered in talks between the West German and the American branches of the agency, recently wondered whether it would be possible to set up a concern like the French newspaper *Le Monde* where the editors are partners,

Jakubowski tried to encourage those of his colleagues whose future careers were uncertain. He announced that the agency he planned should not only provide them with somewhere to work after UPI closed down but should also be set up as a model for new agencies of the future.

In the meantime Jack Hees had long been engaged in business negotiations of which the editors knew nothing. His new agency will provide news to all newspapers and broadcasting companies at a cheaper rate than UPI did.

Even newspapers who do not do business with Hees will be able to read the DDD news items as they will be sent out on the same network as the Sportinformationsdienst (sid).

The DDD will concentrate initially on domestic news. Hees is still negotiating with Reuters in the hope that the British news agency will supply him with their international items.

Contracts will also be concluded with foreign newspapers who want to use DDD news items in the course of the next few weeks.

The new agency will start with seventeen editors and a capital of 250,000 Marks. Some of the editors had hoped that the journalists would have a 25-percent share of the starting capital. But that is not now the case.

Instead Hees proposed that he should provide 55 per cent of the capital, Jakubowski ten per cent and the editors a further ten per cent. The rest is being supplied by a bank that Hees does not wish to name.

Jakubowski, the future editor-in-chief, will soon take a couple of weeks off from his UPI work and conclude contracts with the newspapers and broadcasting companies.

Hees states, "The DDD has not become a model for future news agencies. The time was too short for that."

Udo Bergdoll

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 July 1971)

Sex and crime no longer boosts magazine circulations

The journalistic commercialisation of sex seems to have passed its peak with sales dropping in the second quarter of 1971 according to figures revealed by *Textintern*, the publishers' own information service.

Sex and crime continue to be successful ingredients of mass circulation periodicals but it is now becoming plain that sex is no longer paying off with increased sales.

Sex magazines have sustained serious sales losses in the past three months. *Neue Revue*, published by the Bauer Verlag, has had its sales cut by 121,000. *Wochenend* and *Sexy*, both published by the same firm, had their circulations cut by 218,900 and 95,150 respectively.

Gruner + Jahr's *Jasmin* was bought by 22,230 fewer people in the last quarter. But the cause for the drop here seems to be that sex was taken out of the magazine.

Even when combined with left-wing politics, sex is not sufficient to secure a hard core of readers. After a drop in sales of 12,600 *Pardon* has now sunk beneath the 200,000 level and *Konkret* has dropped by 17,520 copies to 155,560.

But Senator Burda's sexless *Bunte Illustrierte* has not been able to hold its readers either, losing 78,000 compared with the second quarter of 1970. Sales, excluding those in Austria, averaged 212,880 during this period. Sales of *Quick* dropped by 74,900.

About 4,700 more copies of *Stern* were published in the last quarter though, probably because of the magazine's campaign for abortion law reform.

In the course of the last twelve months the four illustrated magazines have had their combined sales dropped by 527,200 copies.

The weekend magazines have also taken a beating, losing 560,000 copies off their circulation in the last quarter. This is true primarily of the Bauer Verlag which dominates this market apart from the publication *Sieben Tage*.

One surprise announcement from the publishing world is that radio and television magazines registered a drop of 342,000 even before viewers and listeners went on holiday. The main cause of the decline is Springer's *Hör Zu* which sells 3.7 million copies, a drop of 263,000. Bauer's *TV Hören und Sehen* and Springer's *Funk Uhr* have also dropped in circulation.

Burda's *Bild und Funk* and Gruner + Jahr's *Gong* have on the other hand been able to increase their circulation by 5,300 and 3,600 copies respectively.

Some specialist magazines also report increased sales. The fashion magazine *Neue Mode* registers an increase of 26,000, *Zu Hause* an increase of 23,875, *Das Haus* publication closely linked with building society members, has also sold more and Burda's *Freizeit Revue* a rise of 35,000 copies.

But even these examples of increased sales do little to console magazines about the fact that it is considerably more difficult to stabilise circulation, not to mention extend it.

At the same time advertising revenue has not met up with expectations and costs have also increased.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1971)

■ OPERA

Strauss, Paisiello and Verdi at Munich festival

Kieler Nachrichten

Richard Strauss or not Richard Strauss, that is the question being asked in Munich. *Die schweigsame Frau* (The taciturn woman) is an opera buffo by the maestro at the age of seventy and it is not merely by chance that it is rarely found in international opera repertoires.

The solid and unpretentious libretto is not even given much of a boost by the Strauss score. All through one senses Strauss' handwriting, but the originality of his creation is largely lacking.

The fact that it nonetheless provided a good entrée for the Munich festival was due mainly to the artistic merits that Munich was able to put on hand for this late Strauss work.

Praise to Günter Rennert, who tried hard to choreograph the numerous large ensembles excitingly and comically with light stylisation and rhythmic precision.

Charming Reri Grist as the loving, as the taciturn and as the noisy woman sailed through her extremely tough part effortlessly.

Kurt Böhme as Morosus was more like a *Spielbass* than an acrobat of the low E-flat. His versed old-gentleman's charm moreover spread a good atmosphere all over for which Martha Mödl as his robust housekeeper also took credit.

Wolfgang Sawallisch was given rapturous applause even before the overture, and extracted from the score what there was to be extracted from it.

The second new production at the Munich Festival also involved great expense for the sake of an all too harmless musical nothingness. Giovanni Paisiello, a slightly older contemporary of Mozart, was quite a big name in his day. Along came Mozart and with some justification Paisiello was forgotten.

His "heroic-comic drama per musica" entitled *Il Re Teodoro in Venezia* (King Theodore in Venice) is reminiscent of Mozart in its construction and its musical application, but never approximates to Mozart's genius. His music in the style of the times splashes merrily along and is quite unmemorable.

The libretto by Giambattista Casti may well have raised a few eyebrows at the premiere of the opera, treating a true contemporary occurrence, an episode from the adventures of the Westphalian Baron Neuhoff, who for a short time elevated himself to the position of King of Corsica and ended his life in an almshouse.

The director Dietrich Haugk filled in the rather long-winded storyline with gags galore. The work had already been given a run-through earlier this year at the Schwetzingen Festival.

Of the singers performing in Munich bass Karl Christian Kohn as the publican had a particularly "on" day. Ingeborg Hallstein unfortunately excelled more in her acting and appearance as the publican's daughter than in her soprano singing.

William Murray seemed very much at home in the title role and in among the Venetian scenery designed by Günther Schneider-Siemssen.

All that Paisiello had to offer came over well under Gerhard Wimberger's musical direction of the Süddeutscher Rundfunk (South German Radio) Symphony Orchestra. The Cuvilliés Theater was the ideal contemporary background for the work.

Everything that the traditional opera fanatic expects when he goes to the expense of buying a festival ticket was offered in the third premiere at this year's Munich Festival, Verdi's *Simone Boccanegra*. This was presented in a conventional manner as Grand Opera with a star-studded Munich Philharmonic under the talented baton of young conductor Claudio Abbado with belcanto singers par excellence and highly trained Verdi choruses.

Otto Schenk tried to bring the libretto of this opera of conspiracy up to date and to push vain directing ambitions into the foreground. In the quiet, classically beautiful stage setting by Jürgen Roland he left the whole terrain of the stage to the main protagonists of the opera, the singers.

He left the opera in the original Italian, which did not help the audience follow the twists of the plot, but which was a boon to the belcanto voices. Otto Schenk used a second version of the opera written by Verdi.

Although the Italian plot may have left many in the dark the whole audience was intoxicated by the glittering performance. Even the prelude with the magnificent bass voice of Ruggero Raimondi as Fiesco set a magnificent tone.

Gundula Janowitz as Amelia, although a little shaky with her intonation at times, sent out her voluminous soprano voice, full of modulation, in maddeningly well-rounded vaults of sound.

Eberhard Wächter who stood in for Piero Cappuccilli as Simone Boccanegra sang and acted himself deep into the role of this tragic, dominating father-figure.

And tenor Robert Ilosfalvy as Amelia's lover was not lost in this illustrious elite company. But the greatest magnificence was heard in the orchestra pit. Claudio Abbado who was present at rehearsals from the beginning inspired the Münchner Philharmoniker to great heights.

Conducting with great command he found the perfect balance between orchestra and cast; no piano was lost; the artistic score of Verdi's opera lost none of its nuances.

Audience verdict: rapturous applause. Another grand victory for Grand Opera!

H. Lehmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 July 1971)



A scene from Richard Strauss's *Die Schweigsame Frau* (Photo: Felicitas)

O'Neill's *Mourning becomes Electra* at Bad Hersfeld drama festival

Eugene O'Neill's trilogy *Mourning Becomes Electra* (Trauer muß Elektra tragen) was the fourth and last premiere presented at the XXI Bad Hersfeld Drama Festival.

In O'Neill's version the fate tragedy of antiquity treated by Aeschylus in his *Orestes* Sophocles in *Electra* and Euripides in *Electra* and Orestes becomes a family drama cut to pieces by psychoanalysis with neurotic complexes and set in the second half of the nineteenth century in North America, which is just recovering from the ravages of the Civil War.

In place of the Fate that is controlled by the Gods but is resolved again O'Neill places faith in a strange biological determinism, in a fate that is inherited through the blood and is therefore unavoidable, coupled with the puritanical belief that "Man is born for sin and repentance".

In the postwar years 1947 and 1948 when this play first appeared on German stages the world was likewise thrown out of gear. Furthermore to the Germans of the day *Mourning Becomes Electra* seemed a thoroughly modern play.

It is a descendant of August Strindberg and Sigmund Freud. In those bleak years the play not only touched our internal situation, but also from the point of view of form the situation of the German theatre then. Certainly at that time the theatre in this country had a great deal of leeway to make up.

The productions by Karl Heinz St[…] in Frankfurt in April 1947 as well as Helmut Henrich's production in Stutt[…] one year later had a stark effect and w[…] real theatrical events.

Today it seems as though the plays have aged remarkably quickly. Psycho-analytical chopping up and mythic excessiveness do not go together. In addition the plays try to cover too b[…] an area and at times appear too cha[…] certain scenes. Nor does this happe[n in] the correct scenes, those that depict "little people" who replace the an[cient] chorus in the O'Neill version.

In addition the play appeared unsuited to open-air performance, which due to lay too much emphasis on psychological niceties but must aim to put over broad ideas broadly.

Large cuts were necessary to cram the plays into a less than three-hour continuous performance and this made the cheaper elements of the play more obvious than at the performances in Frankfurt and Stuttgart, which, despite cuts, lasted for between five and a half and […] hours.

But as always Eugene O'Neill's drama offers the actors and actresses great roles even though these are composed of the most diverse characteristics. Apart from acute psychological and psychoanalytical observation and characterisation of the figures in details there is a marked desire for expression connected with a striving towards exaggeration.

This does not mean that tension and effect is dispensed with. In such a case only a cast that is versed in the ways of grand theatre and has a great sense of coordination can halp out.

Bad Hersfeld was able to provide a number of outstanding leading actors and actresses for *Mourning Becomes Electra*. But, directed by Werner W. Malzacher they were often on their own and looked lost.

Lola Müthel with her staggering acting skills never looked quite so out of place as here in the role of Christine, who poisons her husband, the shipowner, judge and brigadier Ezra Mannon for the sake of her lover, who is moreover a son of Ezra's uncle who has been declared persona non grata by the family.

The character, which is great for its inner tensions, was never given any con[…]

Krista Keller came over better in the role of Lavinia who becomes more and more like her sensual mother after the experience on the South Sea Islands; bu[t]

Continued on page 7

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[T]HINGS SEEN

[E]xhibition of comic strip art at Hamburg Kunsthalle

[C]omics are coming! Following the [comic] strips exhibition arranged by [the] Academy of Arts and later [i]n Mannheim and Nuremberg a comprehensive survey of the [art] of comics, this time in Hamburg's [Kunsthaus], has been staged.

[The] Kunsthaus is a private foundation owned by the Creative Artists Association. Its opportunities are more limited than those of the Berlin Academy of [Arts] and the exhibition may have been [less] representative as a result.

[B]ut Axel Brück, the man responsible [for] the idea and planning of the exhibition, did not lack imagination or the [tal]ent required to present his exhibits.

Various aspects of the comic strip are presented in each of the three storeys. The ground floor presents a general survey with exhibits from this country as well as The Netherlands, France, Britain and America and allows visitors to gain some insight into the opportunities of expression offered by the genre.

Children's comics can be seen on the first floor and on the second there is a special exhibition concerned with sex and horror in comics.

The special feature of this exhibition is the way it refuses to be contented with a mere catalogue or history of comics but tries to differentiate between various aspects and provide an analysis of the phenomenon.

Entitled "Variations of a Stereotype", on the ground floor, visitors are shown the rich variety of opportunities offered cartoonists by the Disney figure Donald Duck or the ducklings Tick, Trick and Track.

There are also examples of the various methods of composition. The viewpoint can be changed, close-ups made, a worm's eyeview taken of the characters and elements can be stressed by making them appear more than life-size on the frame.

There are examples too of the typical iconographic symbols for dreams, visions, brainwaves, movement, falls, pangs of conscience or the passing of time.

Critics have long dealt with the speech bubbles common in comic strips but have concentrated almost exclusively on the linguistic content, comparing it with that of literature.

It is now introduced as a specific and extremely versatile means of expression that by its form alone shows whether the figure depiced is speaking loud or only whispering, whether he or she is laughing, crying or thinking or whether a voice is coming from a radio or telephone.

The exhibition is a plea to recognise the individuality of the medium of the comic strip and an attack on those people who without an exact understanding of the comic's position try to tear it to pieces by means of linguistic analysis.

Children's comics are to be found on the first floor. Hergé's *Adventures of Tintin* is given prominence. Hergé, in actual fact the Belgian cartoonist Georges Remi, has created a series for children that combines tension and humour in a remarkable way.

Other comic strips shown are *Petzi*, one of the few strips to have been produced in this country, though without speech bubbles, the popular French series *Les Schtroumpfs* and a number of children's strips previously unknown to us including Walt Kelly's *Pogo*, *The Perishers* by Collins and Dodd and Gotlib's *Gai-Luron*.

The most important subjects dealt with by children's comics are also shown and examples provided. There are witches and warlocks, animals (almost all the Disney strips belong to this category), the primeval forest *(Tarzan)*, mediaeval knights, super-heroes like the Devil Man, the Mighty Thor, Superman or the Fantastic Four and finally science fiction series such as *Perry Rhodan*.

With the last few examples we have turned to what can be seen in the special second-floor exhibition though Superman, Batman and Perry Rhodan are harmless compared with the horror strips in American magazines like *Shock, Weird* or *Terror Tales*.

It is only in these magazines that the reader will find a truly shocking accumulation of brutality, perversion, rape, murder, torture and body-snatching.

Because horrors are accumulated in this way, they soon become boring if not ridiculous to any reader with a modicum of intelligence.

It is important to know that this type of horror strip is a by-product of the comic strip. It is not only unknown in this country, it is also no more than a spasmodic phenomenon in the land of its birth and has no more than modest distribution. These creations cannot be regarded as typical of the medium.

The sex and eroticism strips are a different story. Their European examples – Jean-Claude Forest's *Barbarella* and Guy Peellaert's *Jodelle* and *Pravda* – have attracted great interest, at least among a high brow audience.

The Hamburg exhibition and the magnificently illustrated catalogue *Sex and Horror in the Comic Strips* show where the origins of the comic strip are to be sought.

On the one hand there is the eight-pager of the thirties, satirical parodies of well-known American comic stripps such as *Gasoline Alley* and *Little Orphan Annie* and intended to explode their sterile moral code.

On the other hand there are the more recent underground comic strips, once again a product of the United States, with elements of social criticism in the best cases (Robert Crumb and S.C. Wilson). The foremost European exponent of this type of comic strip is Theo van den Boogaard with his criticism of voyeurism (*Anne and Hans get their chance*).

This presentation of details is one of the good points of the exhibition. It reveals the advantages and disadvantages of the genre as a whole and encourages visitors to abandon their prejudices and misunderstandings.

This effect is strengthened by the works of a fifth form which are shown in an ante-room to the first floor. The pupils of this class have analysed the dramatic and linguistic content of *The Adventures of Tintin* and changed its function.

There is for instance a Tintin calendar abounding in exclamation marks, a characteristic stereotype of the series. A number of frames are connected as if they were part of a film, revealing the similarity between the two genres.

The critical element is sometimes over-emphasised in these variations on a theme. One welcome aspect is the discovery that these much maligned comic strips are able to set in motion their reader's imaginative processes.

It is a shame that Francois Burkhardt, the hard-working head of the Kunsthaus, has asked to be allowed to leave after only two years. He is the man to be thanked for a number of much praised exhibitions in Hamburg including *Erotic Art, Computer Art and Games*. After he leaves it is to be feared that the Kunsthaus will once again sink into provincial insignificance.

Dietrich Segebrecht

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1971)

A montage of comic strip characters from the Italian serial *Ciao Valentina* (Photo: Katalog)

Continued from page 6

[s]he has the grit for the scenes of revenge (for her beloved father) and at the end for the loneliness.

Volker Lechtenbrink in the part of Orin-Orestes was impressive in his first scene where he depicted the bewilderment of the sensitive young man returning home from the wars, then kept this up through the stations of remonstrance and finally in his destruction amidst doubt.

His dependence first of all on his mother then on his sister was difficult to take from this powerful actor.

Karl-Heinz Fiege was scarcely able to give outlines to the character of the adventurer Adam Brant.

And Albert Hoerrmann was unable to make much of the role of Ezra Mannon who only discovers his love for life and for his wife in the War.

Hermann Dannecker

(Kieler Nachrichten, 21 July 1971)

Research association calls for aid for museums

The financial situation of the government, Federal states and local councils allows little extra expenditure, a state of affairs that is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. But everybody wants more money. The museums are no exception.

Museums here are still waiting for equality with other educational institutions, a concession long granted in Britain, the United States and the Communist countries.

As museums perform no vital social function, it is their money that is cut first, their plans that are pruned and their important building programmes that are abandoned.

It is of course overlooked that neglecting museums tears a hole in the education policy. Museums play an important role in education and research and schools and adult education.

The Research Association has now turned to the serious position of this country's museums. A committee of museum experts has at its instigation drawn up an eight-point programme to overcome the problems involved.

The report stresses the educational significance of the scientific, cultural and technical collections and draws attention to their importance in people's leisure time activities.

Our museums' valuable exhibits must be made available to a wide section of the population. New educational and technical methods of presentation must be developed.

The committee's main demand is the establishment of a central research institute dealing with "museum methods". This inter-disciplinary body would be commissioned to propose new ideas of presentation, new ways to inform the public and new architectural methods appropriate to the functions of a museum.

The staff shortage must be ended without delay. Generous financial means must be supplied. At present there are only twelve qualified educationalists working at museums in this country.

A number of investigations into the museum and its public have already been conducted by the Deutsches Museum in Munich and the Institute of Comparative Sociological Research in Cologne.

But the statistics obtained are not sufficiently representative. These surveys should therefore be continued systematically, extended to museums of all types and sizes and then coordinated. It is only in this way that conclusions can be drawn concerning educational planning and practical museum work.

A lamentable feature of the present situation is the way that some museum items are still kept packed in chests in the museum warehouse, many of them since the War. They should have been catalogued and made available to the public a long time ago.

Special libraries are also needed to store museum periodicals, museum catalogues, special exhibition catalogues, technical journals and an adequate amount of other scientific literature. It is only when this material is provided that museum exhibits will be of practical use to research and science.

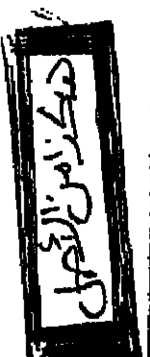
The museums could help prompt this trend by organising travelling exhibitions of technical items. "This could be of direct advantage to the social and economic progress of this country," the Research Association claims.

The Federal Republic is a member of the Hague Convention to protect cultural property. But up to now it has neglected to provide storerooms that would be secure from air attack. Only four of the 673 museums in this country are thus equipped.

The Research Association is speaking on behalf of all large museums in this country with its appeal to the government, Federal states, local councils, associations and foundations. The scientific work of 76 museums in this country will be threatened if they are not given immediate financial aid.

Werner Krüger

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 July 1971)



■ EDUCATION

Nuremberg school experiment leads to better provision for foreign pupils

All Bavarian schools catering for the children of foreign workers will provide German tuition as part of the normal curriculum from this autumn onwards. Other preparatory classes will help the children of the 2,170,000 foreign workers employed in this country to attain a standard allowing them to participate in normal lessons. The Bavarian Education Ministry decided upon this course after studying the findings of an experiment involving three hundred children at eighteen schools in Nuremberg.

Foreign children make up 2,100 of the 36,000 children attending elementary school in Nuremberg. The largest contingent – the six hundred Greek children – has a school of its own run by the educational department of the Greek embassy to the Federal Republic.

But 1,500 of the children have to attend normal elementary schools along with the local population. Most of them live in the old parts of the city. The new residential area of Langwasser lies in the suburbs and houses thirty thousand people but only three foreign children attend school in the district.

"We are faced with a social problem," states Herr Gemählich, head of the city's education authority. Homes in the old part of the city are frequently inadequate and still relatively cheap as a consequence.

One school has as many as 105 foreign children among its six hundred pupils. One child in six at this school suffers from an inadequate command of the German language.

There has been an increase recently in the number of complaints by local parents that teachers devote too much time to foreign children during their lessons.

The city's education authorities are searching for a solution. They agree that complaints are justified in some cases: "A lot of time and energy is lost when a teacher has to pay individual attention to a few pupils in a class."

On the other hand, Herr Gemählich says, there is the awful situation of the foreign children. They attend school, can neither speak nor understand the language and yet must stick out five to six hours of lessons. "That is terrible," Gemählich says, "Pure torment."

The children are forced to imitate the others in the class. Children of average ability are only in a position to understand a foreign language to any extent after nine to twelve months.

These aspects to the problem led the Nuremberg education authorities to seek special permission from the Bavarian Ministry of Education to conduct a series of experiments and this was given.

This autumn schools will start German tuition for foreign children. There will be two two-hour lessons a week.

Seventeen of these classes will be cosmopolitan. Apart from children from Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Spain – the largest groups – there will be young Poles, Britons and Canadians. Only one class will be composed of a single nationality – one for Turkish children.

Teachers will use the direct method speaking only German with the children. Their work is voluntary, they are sacrificing their leisure time and will therefore be rewarded for it by the education authorities.

The results of the experiment in Nuremberg have shown that children do indeed learn the language in this way and there were a number of other hopeful indications.

As the classes consist of only seven to thirteen pupils, teachers can devote more time to each of them individually. The pupils feel more at home in these classes than during normal lessons.

Truancy completely disappeared among the three hundred children taking part in the experiment. It had previously been noted that the highest rate of truancy was to be found among foreign children attending a normal elementary school. Individual tuition put a stop to this. Pupils liked their lessons and were enthusiastic about their work.

Herr Gemählich says it would be better if the foreign children could be given an hour's tuition every day. But the acute shortage of teachers and the lack of space frequently encountered prevent this.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1971)

New magazine helps students in career choice

A new monthly magazine with a slight left-wing bias will try to provide advanced students with security and slf-confidence. *Analysen – Zeitschriften zur Wissenschafts- und Berufspraxis* deals with the academic and professional world and is published and financed by the Nuremberg-based Federal Labour Institute, known up to two years ago as the Federal Institute for Unemployment Insurance.

The Federal Institute hopes that the colurful magazine will help students to form some idea of the professional world while they are still studying for their examinations.

Analysen reflects the situation of the labour market as it affects students by evaluating employers' advertisements. Changes in supply and demand can be followed from month to month in this way.

The articles in *Analysen* range from descriptions of universities to reports on employer tests, from interviews to political items. Among the subjects dealt with in the first three issues will be sociology as a profession, industrial training programmes and new openings for sociologists in industry.

Articles of this type will tend to give a general picture of a profession and not give undergraduates all the precise details.

In the long term *Analysen* should be seen as an attempt to remind students of the need to choose a career and, by providing general information for their use, to allow them to steer clear of professions that have few prospects.

The Federal Institute of Labour is sparing no expense. The magazine has a circulation at present of 160,000 copies which are distributed free to students via university secretaries.

It is equivalent to *Aspekte* which provides useful tips to school-leavers. Both magazines are published by the Aspekte Verlag in Frankfurt.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 July 1971)

New teaching method makes computer work easy

Experiments currently being conducted in Cologne's schools could, if successful, revolutionise teaching in years to come.

Fully automated computer teaching, long the bogey of many teachers because of the technical difficulties involved, is to be simplified by these experiments. The research department of Cologne College of Education has developed a new type of teaching programme to this end.

The Cologne Programme for computer teaching in schools should rid both teachers and pupils of their fears concerning a complicated system that could, experts believe, become an important part of teaching in future.

The pupil no longer needs to sit at a control panel, waiting for the computer to ask questions and correct the answers he feeds in.

All the pupil need do is fill in his answer in numerical form on a sheet and insert it into a computer. It is only now that the computer starts working and it compares the pupil's answers with the correct solutions fed in by the teacher.

The working process is the shortest imaginable. First the computer receives the list of questions to be asked and the correct solutions. Correction of the pupil's answers forms the second stage.

In the meantime the teachers can turn to another subject and the pupil no longer needs to wait so long for work to be returned to him.

Teachers and pupils are helped by the new method. The Cologne Programme also has the advantage of being able to correct the homework of thirty to forty pupils far better and in far more detail than teachers are able to do.

The computer does not only cross out a wrong answer. It tells the pupil what he should devote more attention to. This type of learning aid is hard to accomplish in normal classes because of the amount of work that teachers have and the large classes they have to teach.

The computer also draws up a list of mistakes for the teacher, revealing the most common source of error. The teacher can then deal in more detail with the relevant subject matter.

All answers must be fed into the computer in numerical form. With mathematics this is easy but the solutions to problems in other subjects must first be reduced to numbers.

The Cologne Programme therefore provided every pupil with a collection of code words, each with its specific number. The books normally list more words than are necessary for the answer. This is so that the pupil will not find it too easy when looking for the solution.

The first experiments conducted along the lines of the Cologne Programme have already shown that this method can easily be used in mathematics, biology, geography and grammar.

Wolf Scheller

(Handelsblatt, 21 July 1971)

SCHOOL NOTE

Aid for schoollea

The Federal Institue of Lab Nuremberg has drawn up a procedure to individualise a s leaver's choice of career.

A standardised list of facto provide important informatio careers, prompting the school-lea work out his own problems and pa the way for an interview with a adviser.

The 120-page volume was give July to pupils about to start their schools in Stuttgart and in p Rhineland Palatinate and the Saar.

The new scheme is still in an mental stage. When trials have e representative survey is planned results will be considered whe scheme spreads to other Federal sta

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 July

The Kreibich Report

The Free University of Berlin can longer be changed back into a n teenth-century institution, President K Kreibich commented on submitting first annual report.

The report deals in detail with institu tional changes undertaken of late, o lines the work carried out by the ce bodies of the university and spe general university aims.

The three fundamental sectors which Dr Kreibich feels himself responsible are day-to-day disputes, implementation of the University Refo Act and the development of an effici administration for the university as a organisation.

(Publik, 9 July 1971)

Teachers' strike

Teachers in North Rhine-Westphal will, it is felt, almost certainly res to industrial action this autumn followi the refusal of the state government t meet demands for a reduction in worki hours.

The Teachers Association declared the decision to be "completely incomprehen sible" and GEW, the education and science workers union, announced i intention of resorting to industrial actio

The North Rhine-Westphalian Educa tion Association warned against taki strike or similar action at schoolchildren' expense. It too feels, however, that reduction in teachers' working hours is justified and long overdue.

(Publik, 9 July 1971)

Philologists' aims

The Association of Federal Republ Philologists, a professional body mainly representing the interests of schoolmasters, has published an educa tional manifesto entitled *Perspectives*.

Education in this country, it is felt must be aimed at coping with reality. b foremost aims must be individual se determination and self-realisation in free and democratic society.

Individual educational wishes ought be accorded priority over the requir ments of society as a whole.

(Publik, 9 July 1971

SCIENCE

Helgoland underwater tests switched to the Baltic

DIE WELT

Following costly reconstruction work, the underwater laboratory *Helgoland* will be available to scientists for their underwater experiments for a short period starting on 25 August.

The *Helgoland* was already used for experiments for three weeks in the summer of 1969 when it was stationed at a depth of over seventy feet near the North Sea Island of Heligoland which gives the lab its name. Trials were marred by a fatal accident.

This second operation, intended mainly to gather basic information for research and to test new safety devices, will not take place in the North Sea.

Speaking at a press conference arranged by the Dräger works in Lübeck, the builders of the laboratory, Professor Otto Kinne, the head of the Heligoland Biological Institute responsible for the project, stated that the *Helgoland* would this time be stationed in the Baltic, in Eckernförde Bay, and would be submerged to a depth of only thirty feet.

Professor Kinne added that it was easier to simulate the conditions needed for basic research experiments at this depth. The Baltic also has the advantage of being calmer than the North Sea.

The *Helgoland* has been provided with a fresh coat of paint and now looks like a giant yellow Trojan horse with a massive body, four legs but no head.

The belly of the gigantic sea horse will house four researchers and contains a number of new "organs". The builders have now built a special chamber where the researchers will be able to change after their underwater explorations. During the first series of experiments there had been too much condensation in the aquanauts's living quarters.

The *Helgoland* will be provided with electricity and oxygen by a power station floating on the surface. But for the researcher's safety oxygen supplies, food, drinking water and electrical batteries are also carried in the underwater laboratory, enabling the station to continue operations for two weeks without supplies from the surface.

A one-man rescue chamber has also been developed for cases of emergency. The chamber always stands under the necessary pressure and can be winched up by ship or helicopter if a member of the crew is taken sick and has to be returned to the surface.

There is no need for the long depressurisation process. The aquanaut is brought up to the surface and placed in a decompression chamber where he can receive medical treatment.

Problems of pressure and decompression form a central part of the new research programme. All living tissue enriches itself with the gases available in the surrounding atmosphere according to the pressure.

The degree of concentration is a matter of time. After forty to sixty hours the highest degree of concentration is reached. A higher concentration of the gases in the tissue is not then possible.

Decompression times must be calculated accordingly. At least twenty-four hours is required after a dive of seventy feet. If this time limit is not adhered to, the nitrogen in the blood escapes in the form of bubbles, leading in many cases to fatal air embolism. Space travel poses the same problems. Three Russian astronauts were recently victims of too sudden a drop in pressure.

Interestingly enough, not all biological tissue stores and loses the gases of the surrounding atmosphere at the same rate when pressures change.

There are a number of important differences and a scale has been drawn up to show the fourteen different rates at which tissue absorbs and emits the gases of the surrounding atmosphere.

The brain, spinal cord, heart and liver absorb and emit gas fastest when pressure changes. Connective and supporting tissue such as tendons and ligaments have a slow rate. The gas is emitted very slowly and without danger but often at the cost of considerable pain.

Though the *Helgoland* will only be submerged at thirty feet, the pressure within the laboratory can be artifically raised and the conditions prevailing at other depths simulated.

Tolerance disputed

The laboratory is equipped to withstand a maximum pressure of some ten atmospheres, corresponding to a depth of over three hundred feet.

Researchers do not agree on the maximum pressure a man is able to withstand. Some believe that men should not exceed 2,300 feet and seventy atmospheres.

Other researchers believe that the human organism is capable of withstanding 120 atmospheres corresponding to a depth of 3,750 feet. It would impossible to increase pressure still further as the structure of cells, particularly nerve cells, and the function of their membranes would be harmed.

But researchers are not yet clear about the complicated processes involved, the press conference was told in Lübeck. The latest experiments will help gather further information on these biological functions.

Christoph Wolff

(Die Welt, 21 July 1971)

Research Association outlines new aims

It was announced at the annual assembly of this country's Research Association that the body had provided 321 million Marks for research purposes in 1970.

Of this total 118 million Marks were spent on 5,118 individual research projects, 69 millions on priority fields including immunology, fixed body research, cancer research, marine research and population genetics, 33 million on computers for universities, 16.8 millions for large items of equipment and 64 million Marks on special branches of research.

The latter category involves the testing of new forms of aid and research to preserve and extend the function of universities as centres of research.

Forty-nine per cent of the money was spent on the sciences, twenty per cent on engineering, sixteen on medicine and ten per cent on the arts.

The government contributed 162 million Marks, the Federal States 132 millions. Twenty-four million Marks came from foundations and other sources of income.

Nine new priority research fields were established last year including raw materials, compounds, harmful elements in water, the geodynamics of the Mediterranean area and regional research and policy.

The Research Association also plans to create a new comprehensive system to supply academic libraries with literature.

The Association's executive has now been extended by one seat which will be taken up by Professor E. Pester of Hannover who will be responsible for the special research projects.

The Association's senate also set up a Commission for Educational Science at its meeting in Bonn. Within the next two years the Commission will submit a report taking stock of the research projects already carried out and making proposals on how to aid branches that have been neglected in the past.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 Juli 1971)

Meteor examines Med outflow into Atlantic

The West German research ship *Meteor* has returned from its 23rd expedition, a journey to the North East Atlantic, with a number of important findings.

The survey concentrated on ocean currents and their effect on the seabed before the Straits of Gibraltar, deep-sea biology, radioactive elements in sea water and the gases and gas traces to be found in the sea and atmosphere.

The outflow of Mediterranean waters through the Straits of Gibraltar provides an interesting example of ocean currents and the way two types of water merge.

Some 1.8 million cubic metres of Mediterranean water escape through the three-hundred-metre deep Straits every second. It can easily be distinguished from Atlantic waters as its salt content is between 0.2 and 0.3 per cent higher and it is also warmer.

The heavy Mediterranean water sinks beneath the Atlantic waters along the continental shelf, rises from the shelf when depths of a thousand metres are reached and the densities of the two sets of water are practically the same, and flows as an independent current further into the Atlantic where it is not finally absorbed for thousands of kilometres.

Oceanographers from Kiel working under Professor Gerold Siedler of the University's oceanography department investigated the current with measuring instruments they had themselves developed and which allow continuous recordings for more than a month in depths of between 500 and 1,700 metres.

The measuring stations were placed to an accuracy of one hundred metres with the aid of the satellite location equipment newly installed on the *Meteor*.

The drop of warm Mediterranean water in channels before the Straits of Gibraltar leads to unusual geological and biological effects, as a group from Kiel University's department of geology and palaeontology under Dr. Werner showed.

The flow of heavier water leads to erosion in the form of channels at a depth of over one thousand metres and at a distance of anything up to two hundred kilometres from the Straits.

Sand deposits are also carried these distances. When sand layers or the exposed rock substructure were found at the ocean bed in the past, geologists always presumed that these formations must have arisen in the direct vicinity of the coast. That view is now obviously wrong.

Coral was surprisingly found at a depth of one thousand metres in one of the channels. The outflowing Mediterranean waters obviously provide enough warmth to enable these polyps – normally found at depths of only one to two hundred metres – to survive and must at the same time protect them from the threat of sedimentation.

The geological findings will play a central role in determining the programme of this autumn's *Meteor* expedition. This survey will deal mainly with the marine geology of the edge of the continental shelf. The study of deep-sea biology – especially the rate of metabolism and the movement of fauna – is in its infancy. It is only in recent years that researchers have found a rich variety of microfauna, mainly in the seabed, and an equally rich selection of bacterial flora existing alongside the bizarre examples of larger animals that they have been acquainted with for a longer period.

Seabed fauna were first discovered on a Meteor expedition by Dr Thiel-Hamburg. The interrelationships between the fauna has still to be investigated.

The main work into this subject in the Federal Rupublic is being conducted at the Institute for Marine Research in Bremerhaven under Professor Gerlach, the head of the biological side of the *Meteor* expedition, who wishes to record the individual species before drawing a quantitative balance.

Researchers believe that the content of adenosin-tri-phosphor acid could provide an important yardstick for all biological activity on the ocean bed. Adenosin-tri-phosphor acid is involved in all biological processes of energy conversion and decomposes in a matter of hours when an organism dies.

Deep-sea samples were chemically preserved and deep-frozen during the expedition. It is hoped that these samples will provide some indication of the existence of the adenosin-tri-phosphor acid that is so important to life.

Quantitative measurements of the microfauna on the ocean bed – eighty per cent nematodes and small crabs – show that their number is, as expected, remarkably high, corresponding to the numbers of macrofauna found there.

There is still no ecological information on the amount of food particles thought to be present in a layer immediately above the seabed.

To determine their number, the latest *Meteor* expedition tested new equipment that takes water samples from the two metres immediately above the seabed, pumping them to the surface from depths of three to four thousand metres.

The scientists finally managed to observe living deep-sea creatures on board with the help of a refrigerated laboratory registering a temperature of eight degrees centigrade and equipped with microscopes and other instruments that had been specially chilled.

Deep-sea creatures are accustomed to living at a temperature of one or two degrees and usually die when brought to the surface. *Meteor's* scientists set up some sort of record when they observed a living flat worm that normally lives at a depth of 3,800 metres.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July

■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Pompidou's dream of a return to the gold standard is a pipe-dream

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers tried a little word-play and as a result missed giving an accurate definition recently, following the visit of Georges Pompidou to Bonn, when he spoke of "a contraction of the breadth of opinion" in monetary matters between Economic Affairs cum Finance Minister Karl Schiller and his French counterpart M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

As a matter of fact the Schillerian concept of greater flexebility of European Economic Community currencies was greeted with a *non* by the guests from Paris.

Since the tales of a secret agreement presumably came from a hotbed of rumours it looks like the death and burial of the hopes that the EEC partners could fight their way through to a general attitude in time for the AGM of the International Monetary Fund in September in Washington.

National go-it-alone policies seem to be the order of the day in the monetary policies of most of the 117 IMF member countries, even today when the final goal is a European monetary union with one currency.

How does this come about? Well, it starts with a system which favours those countries whose egoistic monetary policies are in some old cracked groove, since as a result of drawing rights, one scarcely needs to grant subsidies to these old codgers.

The Western currency system that was formulated in 1944 in Bretton Woods is based on the principle of free exchange of currencies at fixed rates of exchange.

But this system falls down when developments with regard to incomes, prices and costs diverge greatly in teh various countries. In such cases, of which we have many examples, countries that exercise a high degree of self-discipline in their own economic affairs find themselves as innocent parties infected with the inflation of other countries.

Imbalances in balance of payments figures simply boost or put pressure on fixed exchange rates which may only waver one per cent on either side of the fixed parity according to the statutes of the International Monetary Fund.

When government interventions into the factors affecting exchange rates fall to redress the balance interest-rate policy decisions and, as the last resort, revaluation or devaluation of the currency are the only means of getting the ship on a steady course again,

This was at any rate the currency policy "fashion" of the late fifties and the sixties. Today we would like to go further. Europe would like to be dependent on the dollar flow, which is long overdue.

What was once the dollar gap became in the sixties the dollar excess. As a result of the deficits in America's balance of payments dollars flooded on to European markets above all. They accumulated on the Eurodollar market and became the nightmare of central-bank directors.

These must be a constant support for the guiding currency or the reserve currency, the *dollar*. As a result of this the flood of dollars gets greater and greater.

As a result of this conferences are held to see how Europe can escape from the grip of the dollar. This will presumably become the new "fashion" of currency exchange policies.

The favourite is the so-called crawling peg. This means small alterations to parity in good time and at short intervals without the normally required IMF approval.

Another suggestion aims at a temporally limited floating of exchange rates such as the Federal Republic practised in 1969 and as it is being practised with the present floating of the Mark.

For some time Economic Affairs Minister Schiller has been trying to curry favour with a third suggestion, which he is trying to make palatable to EEC ministers as "a Community solution". He aims at greater elasticity in the relationship between EEC exchange rates and other countries, while within the Common Market parities remain much the same. Most of our partners in the Six have fallen into line with Schiller, but Pompidou's *non* remained categorical. He stated that this procedure would not remove the dollar trouble. The French alternative is a completely new policy of currency reserves.

President Pompidou did not explain exactly what he is aiming at in Bonn, namely his old dream, a return to the gold standard. French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing is far more inclined towards a more realistic reserve policy, namely a removal of the dollars through special drawing rights at the IMF.

At the present moment these rights add to the dollar reserves. They are regarded as additional liquid cash. They could, however, *replace* the dollar is compensatory liquid cash.

Wilhelm Hankel, the head of the money and credit department at Karl Schiller's Ministry recently paved the way when he said in Munich: "Special drawing rights signify credit with the IMF. If it could be agreed to transfer today's central bank reserves in dollars to credit with the IMF all reasonable motives for continuation of the dollar intervention policy of central banks would vanish. The United States would be freed of the burden of its duty to be the world's banker, and overnight the IMF would become the world's central bank."

What would such an alteration of course signify at the AGM of the monetary fund if it were to become an official idea? We could reckon on considerations of currency exchange policies and suggestions for a possible reserve policy being worked out.

This would bring with it the third lot of currency policy "spring fashions". The question would remain, would the drawing rights act as a dam against increasing liquid cash at will and hence against world-wide inflation? Well, the countries in the IMF would be responsible for these drawing rights. And this is not as simple as today's lazy sorcery of the USA, turning documents into dollars and providing immense amounts of liquid cash over the world.

Erika Schork

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

Floating Mark enters vital phase

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

For some time now it has been an secret that Economic Affairs Finance Minister Karl Schiller ... the floating of the Mark to ... five-per-cent revaluation of the ...

This impression has been underlined ... the activities of the Bundesbank ... has for weeks refused to sell dollars ... the currency reserves for less than ... Marks.

But now within the space of a few ... not only has this barrier been broken ... also a revaluation rate of five per cent ... now been reached. This means that ... process of floating has now entered ... critical stage, which critics said from ... start would be unavoidable.

Representatives of the Bundesbank have stressed frequently that they ... to keep up the degree of restriction ... has now been reached, that is to ... sell dollars at at least the same ... they flow into the Bundesbank as ... result of earlier business.

This is the dilemma now: *If the* ... currency continues to be as weak ... Bundesbank can only give up dollars ... continually sinking exchange rates. And ... the degree of floating will grow ... such a level that the economy may ... suffer. If the worst comes to the worst ... the Bundesbank will end up *having* ... support the dollar.

(Handelsblatt, 21 July 1971)

Banking crises of the thirties are paying off in the seventies

Forty years ago something unheard of happened. On 10 July 1931, a Friday, the Reichsbank in Berlin refused to honour transfer cheques from a major German bank.

The bank in question, the Darmstädter und Nationalbank (Danatbank) had to announce that it was insolvent. After a hectic weekend of conferences it was decided on the Monday that the Danatbank should keep its counters closed.

The German government took over full responsibility for deposits in the Danatbank. The other major banks in Berlin hastily announced on the Sunday that they would not need the State to stand as guarantors for them, nor would they take "general bank holidays" so that people would not be likely to assume that they too had gone bankrupt. But on the Monday there was a general rush to the withdrawal counters from panicking investors and the other banks were forced to ration their pay-outs.

On the Monday evening the Reich government declared 14 and 15 July general bank holidays and it was not till August that the normal domestic transference of payments was resumed.

The stock exchanges were closed for months. The control of the stock market that was introduced at that time was to last for a quarter of a century and other far-reaching changes that were introduced then still apply today.

Most people with accounts at Danat were unaffected by the bank crisis thanks to the State guarantees and other small savers who were brutally robbed of their wealth by the great inflation a few years before came off quite lightly.

Immediate financial losses, however, had to be borne by stocks and shares-holders but not by the little man, whose heart had pounded the most fiercely when he heard that the bank counters had been closed. The little men thought that the days of renewed bank bankrupcy had arrived.

The bank crisis was not, however, the cause, but the expression of a world economic crisis, which hit the German Reich particularly hard after a lost war, when it depended greatly on foreign capital and goodwill.

After the inflation and stabilisation of the Mark in the late autumn of 1923 there was a renewed period of blossoming, but this was generally overestimated. High interest rates enticed foreign speculators to pour money into this country for short-term periods, while industry and the government invested it in long-term projects.

From the flood of foreign exchange coming into the Reichsbank reparations were paid. Then when the crisis in world trade led to a deterioration of the economic situation and the money from abroad was withdrawn a financial débâcle ensued.

Apart from these economic factors political conditions played a role. When Germany and Austria entered into a limited-term customs union in 1931 the project was not only torpedoed at a diplomatic level, but also as a result of economic pressures.

The withdrawal of French funds led to credit houses in Austria becoming insoluble. Germany too suffered from large withdrawals of foreign money.

Uncertainty was added to by the collapse of the Bremen Nordwolle Concern which had strong ties with the Danatbank. Thus a bank crisis was in the wind and could have been precipitated by many a catalyst. Even when the bank crisis had been cleared up the economic trends in this country and abroad continued on their fateful way.

Long-term consequences *of this troubled* period of banking were the merger of the Danatbank with the Dresdner Bank and the Barmer Bank-Verein with the Commerzbank.

Since then there have been the ... major German banks. The State bank control with regulations about liquidity and self financing is an outcome of the crisis. Likewise the introduction of precise regulations for accounting and the institution of the certified public accountant.

Right up to the early thirties some banks had some quaint ways of keeping their books. Discrepancies in the Nordwolle Concern accounts were concealed by bringing in a Dutch subsidiary company.

So reforms were introduced, but ... with regard to the universal banking system. Unlike in many countries the major banks in Germany do not have to handle their stock-market ventures through a broker, but can act as their own broker.

Since the bank crisis a lot has been learnt. The mistakes in reparation policies have not been repeated. In the past few months once again short-term loans flowed into this country speculatively, but on this occasion the money has not been used for reparations.

The Bundesbank has a great reserve of foreign exchange and is only too prepared to pay this out daily in far higher amounts than those that made the Reich tremble in 1931.

Helge Jan Schmodde

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 July 1971)

INDUSTRY

Industrialists must wake up to their political responsibilities

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Words of an industrialist heard recently caused quite a stir. They were not part of a solemn speech at an anniversary gathering surrounded by the usual air of ...ense, nor were they a dramatic catalogue of demands to the government. They were not even a bitter complaint about the industrial evils of today.

Hans L. Merkle, Chairman of Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart, was simply speaking at a regional meeting of his company soberly about the role of the industrialist in the last third of the twentieth century as well as the mistakes that have been made by industrialists in the past.

And this is the basis of the remark that Merkle himself made among industrialists. An industrialist once drily told his colleagues that all the mishaps that heap themselves upon our free and basically so successful economy are not a whim of the fates but have bases that are at least partly caused by industrialists themselves.

This journal has spoken a lot recently about the new type of industrialist who no longer sees himself as simply an expert whose task is to boost yield, but a political figure in the broadest sense as well.

Nowhere else must a sense of freedom of trade be so marked as in the industrialist's camp, since nowhere else in our *society would the* disruptive effects of domineering *interference* be so noticeable on the seismograph.

Nowhere else but in the industrialist's office can a limitation of freedom in the economic sphere — if there ever was any freedom — spread out so far over the whole economic sphere like a cancer.

In an age when extremist forces are shouting louder and louder all the time for the destruction of a free society the most important cells of resistance must grow in the industrialist's camp.

But we have learned from experience that industrialists have always busied themselves exploiting freedom and the idea of a liberal economy — as in the days of laissez-faire — and have even been prepared to abuse this freedom to their own advantage, but that they were rarely prepared to put themselves in the front line to defend this freedom.

The renowned sociologist of the twenties, Max Weber, made extensive observations of this factor.

Looking back over the last twenty-five years we can see the pressure to exploit the new sphere of regained freedom, but the will to preserve this freedom against the odds has been lacking in many companies. There are rare instances even today where companies are prepared to release really effective material means for the purpose of propagating liberal ideas.

Whereas the Socialist industrialist Walter Hesselbach and his Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft actively support publishing houses which flood the intelligentsia with Marxist literature of all kinds there is a total lack of liberal literary material at the opposite pole, which is unthinkable without subsidies.

A man who for years has concerned himself with the image of the industrialist in a free society said recently bitterly: "If industrialists do not free the necessary money to make this free society comprehensible then they do not deserve to survive."

With such a background Hans L. Merkle's speech must be given great consideration. Here is an *industrialist recognising* his political task. Here is an industrialist pointing to mistakes such as the "haughtiness of the companies that are taking over" in a senseless and for the free enterprise economy highly dangerous process of concentration.

In his speech we see a clear recognition of the fact that a false move by industrialists can under certain circumstances be more deadly than radical verbal attacks on the liberal system, particularly by undermining the principles of competitiveness which are at the bottom of the free enterprise economy.

It may be a mere chance, but it may also be symptomatic, that at roughly the same time two other industrialists were pointing out in a different fashion the responsibilities and the tasks of their class.

Jürgen Krackow, chairman of the board of Weser AG has called on his colleagues to show greater courage, greater readiness for self-criticism and more reforms.

And Hans Birnbaum, chairman of the board of Salzgitter AG, has stated clearly that he opposes the theory that the industrialists' work aims mainly at maximising profits.

Merkle's call is not the first appeal of this kind. In recent years more and more leading industrialists have made similar claims. And there have been others who have followed the call. But there are still too few.

Perhaps there is an extremely large silent majority that sees the need for these calls to be obeyed but who have no leverage when it comes to putting them into practice at the head of their firm.

Merkle, too, has pointed out that the economic performance of an industrialist is self-evident. And in this respect many German industrialists have indeed achieved great things.

Many used up all their strength in the post-war years of re-building. But now the post-war epoch is finally at an end. Other values and aims, apart from economic strength, have come to the fore. This is something that the industrialist must recognise and he must escape from the strict ties of economic considerations with which he has let himself be bound.

Today he has the task of arranging his forces in such a way that more ground is left free for the political sphere. If industrialists would realise that the question raised is a question of survival they would see the way ahead clearly.



Hans L. Merkle
(Photo: BOSCH/Swiridoff)

If Merkle's warning finds no response like so many others before it, it must be repeated more urgently. The forces within the industrialists' camp itself who would like to ignore movements of this kind are still strong.

For many it seems the line of least resistance to bother mainly about the credit and debit columns, and, lulled by everyday routine, to close their eyes to political dangers.

Unfortunately there are industrial organisations that still bury their heads in the sand and even try to surround themselves with a halo as the guardians of privileges.

But the seconds are ticking away. If the warning voices, even those that come from the ranks of industry, continue to whistle down the wind the time will come when industrialists are replaced by officials of State planning departments, and that day is not so far off.

Ernst Günter Vetter

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 July 1971)

Kiel Economic Academy organises courses for industrialists

A photographer and a man from the chamber of trade and commerce, namely Hans Detley Prien, head of the firm Foto-Prien in Kiel, and Hans R. Kreplin, former business manager in chief of the Kiel *Handelskammer* decided that they no longer wanted to complain about freshly trained employees from the far distance of their experience in practice.

So they turned the good intentions into actions and in 1969 founded the Kiel Economic Academy with the backing of a foundation.

On 1 December this was officially recognised as a training college and since then has been training young bloods for a career in industry.

In future, however, the emphasis in business management will be on young salesmen with practical experience. After at least one year's experience in industry they will be given the opportunity to study to become State registered business managers after four semesters at Kiel.

As a promotional programme this scheme comes within the scope of the West German Work Promotional Legislation and thus can be financed as further study for experienced men from the Federal Labour Institution.

But in the short term the most interesting aspect of the Kiel Economic Academy for industry in this country is Wolfgang Kremke's Department II which offers seminars and short courses at various levels for men who have experience in industry.

About 2,300 such students have entered their names in the register at Kiel so far. They came from the middle and upper levels of middle-management in all spheres of industry and some of them were self-employed industrialists.

They ranged from official experts to company chiefs and the programme of courses they attended included subjects such as: "The technique of training", "Basic study course for programmers", "Integrated data-processing", "Psychology and the tactics for applying it in negotiations and on the sales side" and "Methods for planning, guiding and supervising projects".

The Academy achieved spectacular success with its "Training leave", a basic seminar with wide-ranging themes. This has been considered the most remarkable of the Kiel seminars and so far has taken place six times. In fact this arrangement is considered unique in the whole Federal Republic.

Its programme is the psychology and tactics of negotiations, free speech, the "Harzburg Modell", the basic problems of electronic data-processing as well as the study of business management and a series of themes based on "art in changing times".

The Kiel Academy sets out to advance the general education of those who study there, which marks it off several steps ahead of comparable institutions which still stick fairly rigidly to their own specialist courses.

In addition to this the Kiel Academy syllabus adds to seminar studies such as "systematic idea finding", "easier gauged markets through electronic data-processing", "the psychology of negotiations", "analysis of balance sheets, criticism of balance sheets" and "planning techniques".

For the industrialist themes such as "early-warning systems for discovering weaknesses in the firm" could be of particular value. In this framework the recognition of vital figures, their evaluation, judgments, and the preparation for making a final decision are tried out in practice.

The planning and effecting of contemporary advertising, for which experts on specific problems express their opinions to participants in the seminars are among the day-to-day occurrences in a modern firm.

Finally it seems to be of particular significance that at Kiel there is no shying away from asking the direct question "what can a business manager expect to gain from electronic data-processing".

This is a problem that is by and large underestimated and which is only really mastered in about ten per cent of cases in practice.

Lecturers at the academy include professors from Hamburg University, well-known publicists and heads of institutes. Among them are Professor H. Jürgensen, Professor Weller, Heinz Nixdorf, Rüdiger Proske and Dr K. Hans.

The Kiel Economic Academy offers about forty different seminars in the course of a year. Each of them is designed to give participants new knowledge and teach them working techniques.

Collective themes such as "training leave" and "Harzburg Modell" or special courses for secretaries have proved particularly beneficial. As elsewhere Kiel places great value on putting across the courses with new teaching methods. Group-work, and the like help to complete the programme.

Among the case histories dealt with in the working groups for instance is "Krupp, Essen".

Rosemarie Winter

(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1971)



■ AVIATION

Work-to-rule airport control-tower staffs have genuine grievances

Everyone will have uneasy memories of the dramatic nation-wide work-to-rule of airport control tower staff last spring. The go-slow made it only too apparent how vulnerable the air safety control system for our crowded skies has become already. In the long term nothing but swift automation leading to a perceptible relaxation of the strain on control tower staff can solve the increasingly difficult problems facing aviation today.

From the viewpoint of the control tower the air above us is like a layer cake with a variety of fillings and garnishes.

Up to a height of roughly 350 metres everyone is at liberty to use the highways and byways of aviation provided visibility is adequate. As a matter of principle these low altitudes are available to gliders, private pilots and Luftwaffe jets alike.

In certain control zones, the approaches to airports, for instance, pilots must keep in contact with the control tower. Built-up areas are also taboo because of both the noise and the danger.

The second layer extends to an altitude of 1,000 metres or so. Here too, on the minor roads, as it were anyone can fly by sight, subject, however, to certain limitations.

Above this zone air space is subject to strict controls. All flight movements must be cleared by air safety control. The main routes used by instrumented commercial aviation are kept unter continual radar observation from one control tower to the next.

The upper atmosphere —altitudes of 500 metres and above — is also subject to observation. Precise controls on a European basis are under preparation but as yet are only carried out in a number of regions.

The basis of all air safety controls is precise navigation. The pilot and air safety control officer (the traffic cop of the air, as it were) must be able to pinpoint three-dimensionally the exact position of the aircraft if safety distances are to be kept and accident black spots properly patrolled, so to speak.

Pilots are aided by 45 rotating radio beacons everly distributed around the country. The Allies, who were responsible for aviation until the mid-fifties, gave them what to German ears are exotic names that still apply. Charlie, Tango, Metro, Mike, Luburg and so on are household words among airmen.

So far sixteen beacons have been equipped with additional aids. On the pilot's instrument panel both direction and distance can be read off. Over the next two years all beacons are to be fitted out so as to enable pilots to read off not only the compass direction of the nearest beacon but also its precise distance from the aircraft in mid-air.

With invisible beacons alone, though, aviation as it is at present would be impossible. The pilot can tell exactly where he is but has no idea where the next aircraft is. It may be just over the horizon and heading straight for him, due to cross his path in a matter of seconds. Flying by sight alone, the pilots of two jets heading for one another at the speed of sound have a mere five seconds to recognise the danger and act. The likelihood of them doing so is negligible.

Pilots have accordingly long since been relieved of the task of keeping an eye on other traffic, in controlled zones at least. Only the men in the control tower can tell what, for the most part, is going on in their particular sector.

Indispensable radar screens indicate direction and distance. Altitude, speed and flight and aircraft number are worked out beforehand on the basis of timetables and conveyed to the control tower by means of narrow strips of paper.

Details, including any changes that may be made, are passed on to the various control points by means of a special teleprinter service supplied by the Bundespost.

With the aid of these data and the dots on the radar screen the control tower must be able to gain an accurate three-dimensional picture of the traffic situation in its sector. Dagerous situations must be averted and unforeseen incidents coped with.

Increasingly perfected technology is to assist further the control tower staff in their responsible duties over the next few years. Already Frankfurt has a computer that evaluates timetables and prints out data on the control strips, so relieving air safety control of much of the donkey work.

Further fundamental improvements are under going trials at the Federal Air Safety Control Institute. For a couple of years or so it has been possible to convert the analog radar signals into digital data.

In future this information, extracted, to use the technical term, from secondary radar devices on board the aircraft in motion, will be projected directly on to the control tower screen.

A circle indicates the aircraft's position, an arrow its direction. The control tower staff can work out its speed from the length of the arrow.

This is the first step. At a later stage number and altitude will also be flashed on to the screen. Control strips will then be superfluous. In peak months Frankfurt alone has to have 70,000 of them printed by hand for the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Technology will even go a step further. A second computer could compare radar data and the flight timetables with which it has been fed beforehand. Discrepancies could be spotted in a matter of seconds and warning flashes beamed on the radar screen to notify the control tower. The computer might even be able to suggest alternatives to avoid a collision.

At present one control tower officer is responsible for five or six aircraft at a time. With computer assistance he could look after at least eight without difficulty.

This stage has yet to be reached, however. At the moment individual control staff bear the brunt of responsibility for air safety. They will, of course, never fully relinquish responsibility. What is alarming is that their work is rendered unnecessarily difficult.

Last year, for instance, 282 near misses were reported. This year an increase of forty per cent on this figure is expected. Control tower staff are not to blame. Some talk of shortcomings in the system, others of unwarranted exaggeration in what is undoubtedly a dangerous game.

In four out of five near misses military aircraft are involved. Their flight plans are, of course, not submitted to civilian control towers beforehand. This presents aviation in this country, and not only in this country, with serious problems. And despite the warnings issued by specialists for years it continues to do so.

In addition to the Luftwaffe military aircraft of no fewer than eight Nato countries operate in an area ten minutes wide extending from the North Sea to the Alps and further hemmed in in an East-West direction by the thirty-mile restricted zone along the demarcation line between the two parts of Germany.

The air force has its own rules and regulations — and its own air safety control installations. Cooperation between civil and military authorities in the zone used primarily by jets, altitudes of 7,500 metres and above, is splendid on paper but in practice there are glaring differences.

Civil and military air safety controls are integrated only in Munich. Near misses are least frequent in this region, too, though specialists point out that Munich has the advantage of being, relatively speaking, a bywater with little transit traffic.

In Frankfurt the two authorities do at least sit side by side. Elbow to elbow coordination is the term air safety control uses to describe this form of cooperation.

The situation in the north is critical. The civil control centre in Hanover passes on its data to the military but it is a one-way flow of information. Such changes as are made do not reach the air force control towers until a certain amount of time has elapsed.

The delay can be of crucial importance as far as accidents are concerned. Since the Second World War serious collisions have not occurred in this country but in the United States, which is better equipped, an accident of this kind hit the headlines only a few weeks ago.

By 1975 or so the planners hope to have laid the groundwork for eliminating this dangerous state of affairs.

The upper regions of air space are given particular preference by modern jets. It is the zone in which they can operate most economically. By 1975 Eurocontrol hope to have got under way at their Maastricht headquarters after a particularly difficult time setting up in business.

A year later the national headquarters in Karlsruhe will be ready for use. The foundation stone has already been laid and it is hoped to benefit from experience gained at Maastricht.

The plans for Karlsruhe have been drawn up under the aegis of not only Eurocontrol and the Federal Air Safety Control Institute but also the Ministry of Defence. Unlike Maastricht Karlsruhe is being designed from the word go as an integrated control centre for both civil and military aviation.

The only exception to the rule will apply by 1975 at the latest to special missions to check unidentified aircraft and to safeguard the country's Eastern frontiers.

The civil authorities already fear, however, that a good many military flights will be registered as special missions even though Paragraph ... of traffic regulations stipulates that their necessity must first be proved.

The Luftwaffe seldom resorts to this subterfuge but other Nato air forces frequently do so. These flights are a bone of contention because although the aircraft appear on radar screens their altitude, direction nor speed data are available.

Domestic air space will soon be cramped in any case. Frankfurt and Munich for instance, with a considerable number of air force bases in the vicinity, have already reached saturation point.

Leading air safety specialists fear serious problems will arise at the Munich Olympics regardless whether

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control tower staff are engaged in a work to rule to draw attention to the situation or doing their utmost to cope with it.

In the none too distant future the North Atlantic run, the racetrack of international air traffic, will also encounter difficulties. Charter flights in particular will make changes essential on routes at present flown by instruments but without ground controls.

A solution to the problem in the form of improved telecommunications links, more precise navigation and the possibility of greater traffic density could be provided by communications satellites.

The United States and Europe are working on joint projects and in important sectors such as the frequency to be used the Europeans have already got their way.

Airlines, of course, are none too keen on the prospect of having to pay more to finance the system, which will involve not only satellites but also ground stations and instrumentation on board the aircraft concerned.

IATA accordingly opposes the idea on the ground that inertia navigation is steadily improving in accuracy. Yet governments persist. The first air safety control satellites will probably eye the North Atlantic by the end of the seventies.

The idea of setting up similar space stations for Continental Europe is under consideration but is felt as yet to be wishful thinking. A thorough investigation must first be conducted to determine whether satellite observation posts are capable of averting the chaos in the air that it is feared will occur before long.

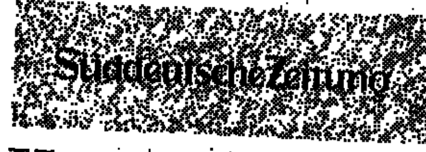
The commissions set up by Transport Minister Georg Leber following the last work to rule were intended to be temporary bodies.

They will have to be established on a permanent basis if air traffic in this country is to reach the level with which the United States has had to cope for years in its North-East corridor. The cake will have to be sliced up and restrictions imposed on individual interests.

Klaus Müller

(Die Welt, 17 July 1971)

New flight timetable ready by summer 1972



Hein K. Gering, the newly-appointed flight timetable coordinator for the Federal Republic, sounded an optimistic note at a recent press conference in Frankfurt.

A fully coordinated flight timetable ought, he said, to be available by summer 1972. It will include not only regular services but also charter flights.

At present airports in this country have troublesome peak periods that often lead to delays even when control tower staff are not working to rule.

It is these peak periods that Gering, an ex-pilot and Lufthansa's traffic coordinator for the Federal Republic for the past twelve years, hopes to do something about.

He proposes to base his work on tolerances that take into account not only the capacity of air space but also that of the airports and control tower staff.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1971)

TECHNOLOGY

Hamburg Flugzeugbau claim to have the answer to aircraft noise



The muffler developed of HFB, nick-named *The Whispering Bag* (Photo: HFB)

Hamburger Flugzeugbau feel they have an answer to the problem of aircraft noise. The muffler developed by the firm's acoustics engineers for the HFB 320 Hansa jet has already been nick-named by staff the whispering bag, a play on the colloquial expression in German for what is regrettably known in English as a loud hailer.

The muffler consists of four conical tubes arranged in sequence and calculated so as to match the cross-section of the jet's thrust. The device can be so attached to the jet that the outflow passes unhindered through the cones.

The relatively large intake nozzle of the muffler allows a sufficient quantity of outside air such as is thrust along with the jet flow in normal operation to pass through as well.

Even when the jet is revving up at full pelt there is no distortion of airflow. The muffler effect is achieved by means of noise-absorbing material with which the tube sections are clad.

According to initial reports by HFB, which is a division of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and is involved in work on noise and frequncy absorption in other sectors besides aviation, trials at the Finkenwerder, Hamburg, works have resulted in decibel readings while the aircraft is stationary that are lower than the normal noise of road traffic.

The noise of the jet engines running could not be heard at all on the northern, opposite banks of the Elbe.

HFB engineers feel that their muffler design represents a revolutionary breakthrough in noise abatement. Lufthansa use an enormous noise abatement installation and the Bundeswehr uses a stationary device that channels jet noise at right angles to the ground but both systems, HFB maintain, have disadvantages, particularly on the cost side.

The material used in the muffler, HFB public relations staff comment, is relatively inexpensive, costing merely a few tens of thousands of Marks. Research and development have been an expensive business but a long run would cut costs and at Fuhlsbüttel, as yet Hamburg's main airport, three or four kinds of muffler ought to suffice to reduce stationary noise to a minimum.

A variety of mufflers are needed, the explanation runs, because the radius of jet outputs differs. Either varying sizes would have to be kept in stock or an adjustable muffler would have to be developed.

HFB have already completed a second muffler for their Hansa jet.

(Die Welt, 24 July 1971)

Dust bowls pollute the stratosphere more than industry

DIE WELT

The deserts of Africa, Arabia, Baluchistan, Pakistan, Central Asia and North America pollute the atmosphere more than road traffic, industry and domestic heating combined, according to the physical and bioclimatic research section of the Fraunhofer Society in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

This claim is based on the filtration of air particles from the stratosphere, Reinhold Reiter, director of the institute, told the annual general meetimg of the society in Munich recently.

He went on to talk in terms of an alarming situation resulting from an exaggerated concentration of dust in the atmosphere due to incorrect methods of agriculture in other parts of the world.

Dirt particles permeating the stratosphere to this country's air space can be clearly recorded by means of up-to-the-minute methods of measurement. Herr Reiter reported that there has been an increase in the amount of dust on glaciers in the Caucasus and that layers of sand from prairie dust-bowls have come to light as far away as the Rockies, from which region they make their way to Central Europe.

The main component of this wide-spread distribution is, the Bavarian laboratories have determined, silicium dioxide. Dirt in the stratosphere is felt to be a dangerous concentration of undesirable substances for all Mankind.

(Die Welt, 19 July 1971)

■ TELEVISION

Jour Fix – a programme for the young presented by the young

Leisure-time activities for the young are largely designed and put into practice by adults, at least as far as facilities provided by the general public are concerned.

In the past little account was taken of the fact that young people between the ages of fifteen and 25 have definite ideas about their leisure and pleasure pursuits, which accord to their constantly changing requirements.

What do young people want? The latest broadcast for young people on ARD (the West German television service) entitled "Jour fix", and produced by young programme editors who understand these problems from their own personal experience intends to offer schoolchildren, apprentices and young workers a platform from which they can voice their situation, the problems that arise from it and their views and opinions.

What they had to say and what they formulated on "Jour fix 1" was convincing enough to be presented to the general public.

When groups of young people began taking the initiative early this year in several cities and started demanding that the city fathers should set up multipurpose youth centres the young people came to the conclusion that "changes to the sphere of leisure and pleasure of necessity implies changes in the working world as well."

The editors of "Jour fix" have made it their responsibility to follow this lead in forthcoming broadcasts.

This self-portrait of young people with the scantiest of commentaries from the professionals to hold it together is the guiding principle now behind the shooting of "Jour fix".

At first the youth groups were concerned merely with winning the right to create room for planning their leisure-time pursuits.

The thirty or so members from the Waiblingen group expressed their ideas in this manner: "Local, Federal state, and Bonn politicians must change their ideas in the next few years radically. They must shake off the absurd ideology that youth centres are not part of education policies. Investment in youth centres is tantamount to investment in education."

The thirty youth groups that have been formed in Baden-Württemberg are agreed on one thing: demands for youth centres of necessity imply autocracy in the centres. Justifiably they accused the authorities – as an interview with the burgomaster of Sindelfingen underlined conclusively – that: "They simply do not understand our problems and our needs. It is precisely for this reason that we must run our youth centres ourselves. We don't want any professional types, however young, to look after us. Nor do we want a lot of do-it-yourself and ping-pong rooms!"

"Get yourselves organised," the action committee of youth centres in Baden-Württemberg demands and offers practical suggestions: "Set up an information centre. Forge contacts with the responsible parliamentary and administrative boards, youth officers, social workers, psychologists, architects and lawyers. Look around for empty premises in your city and discuss purchasing them with the owners."

Reaction from the viewing public to the first "Jour fix" broadcast on 16 April shows how far young people responded. There were 200 viewers letters including several from groups in similar situations seeking addresses for contact with other groups.

Werner Schretzmeier, editor-in-chief of the four-man team, said: "When the programme is over that is not the end as far as we are concerned. We stay in contact with the youth group so that we can support its efforts and its work."

It is a good idea and long overdue that television should be aware of its social function. It is a good thing that recognition of this has come from the ranks of the 17 million young people in this country who have so far been the step-children of society particularly with regard to the medium of television. Up to date there has scarcely been one youth programme that was not designed in the fashion that adults feel children's programmes should be.

Jour Fix camera team reporting on teenagers occupying a disused house (Photo: Schnepp/Süddeutscher Rundfunk)

"Jour fix II" will deal with the problems of tomorrow's generation. Young people in Weinheim looking for a new meeting-place will be driven from one spot to another by an outraged public. Young people in Schwetzingen will take over a house and force the city fathers to give their definite approval. After three weeks of squatting 800 young people from Sindelfingen will demonstrate in front of the town hall.

"Jour fix II" will show the need for schoolchildren and young working people to get themselves organised, will bridge the gap in dissemination of information between both groups and will call on apprentices' clubs and youth clubs to work together on "Jour fix III" which will deal with the educational and productivity situation of apprentices.

Reaction to the open letter that is "Jour fix" can be taken as confirmation. The editors have appealed to Minister for Health and Family Affairs, Käte Strobel, to youth and social welfare committees of the Bundestag and Bundesrat and several Federal state governments to watch the broadcast and to express and attitude on the burning topic of youth work.

Already Otto Fichtner, youth expert in Käte Strobel's Ministry, Heinrich Geissler, a minister in the Rhineland-Palatinate state government, Horst Schmidt from the Hesse state government, Rudolf Hauck, chairman of the social welfare committee in the Bundestag, and Hansheinrich Schmidt, chairman of the FDP working group for youth and politics (who sent a congratulatory to ARD after "Jour Fix I"), have all expressed their attitudes.

In its second broadcast "Jour Fix" reported that these offices despite their goodwill were still plagued with uncertainty.

Annemarie Caesar

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 July 1971)

TV's moaners' corner

A "moaners' corner" for viewers of this country's first television programme is to be provided in the near future.

It is proposed to set up a forum for televiewers, similar to the letters columns of daily newspapers, where viewers can vent their opinions and present their praise.

Trial programmes have been screened by Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen and SFB from Berlin. The programmes were entitled "Viewers have the last word".

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 July 1971)

New book makes critical analysis of Television

Viewed by world standards West German television programmes seem to be among the best. The opposite is true of the quality of West German television criticism. It seems to me grotesque that philological seminars are held to discuss exotic literary themes and way-out research literature exclusively for the experts, but a powerful element of the mass media of communication such as television – the whole of the press sinks into insignificance beside it – is held to be, almost without exception, unworthy of expert examination. Certainly the age-old methods of artistry in philological explanation are hardly of any value today.

The social sciences have a more favourable position in this respect but television has so far only been one of many research objects.

The position is not much better with regard to popular criticism which does at least grant television a degree of interest and few lines on the *Feuilleton* pages which do review film and theatrical performances brought to the general public by this wonder of science.

The remaining entertainment programmes on television are greeted with stony silence. Obviously it is assumed that entertainment of this kind is nothing but trivial, shallow and stupid.

This is a dangerous attitude to take, since this form of entertainment is by no means so pious nor meek as a lamb as it tries to present itself and as the critics try to present it.

The reason for the critic's failure is easy to explain: they are still thinking exclusively of artistic merits and evaluate TV products with the criteria of artistic appreciation to which they have been accustomed for some time.

Where artistic considerations end it seems that criticism also ends. Snappy criticisms of family entertainment of a fairly trivial nature are read with pleasure, but a serious appreciation of such programmes is never undertaken.

Friedrich Knilli's book examines television games, transmitted between six and eight in the evening on commercial stations. He comments on family, crime and western series, on quizzes and shows.

Television entertainment has nothing to do with games and light entertainment. Television entertainment means hard politics. But you would never know it.

Programme planners who are not affected by commercial interests and plan stations would hesitate to sandwich a film depicting bleak miserable life in between two ad spots.

Programme planners who are nor affected by commercial interests and plan to put on good evening's entertainment know all too well about the party wrangles and would rather escape from their predicament by putting on a balancing act of anodyne transmissions (far more comfortable) to get out of their tricky spot.

If the much-fabled "wonderful world" that the working classes are supposed to want to see on the small screen were in fact just a harmless fairytale world the main objection would be that the programme planners were deliberately wasting people's time or leaving them in a position where they did not know if they were coming or going.

We remember that Karl Veit Riedel said a few years ago about suchlike pop, family and whodunit idylls. He wrote: they make a real kind of fictional reality in which the reality of life is lacking and provide an ersatz for unlived life.

In reality these potboilers are such that they depict situations where conflicts are presented that can only be resolved by conforming to the consumer society and its traditions.

Characters who are free from conflict are those who live a good consumer life. All conflicts are resolved in favour of the good bourgeois who obeys the laws of the consumer society.

The lives of writers, teenagers, train drivers and mums is well-ordered, clean, fresh, irreproachable, modern, moral and religious. With the means at our disposal on this best of all possible worlds all difficulties can be mastered.

Since entertainment and ideology are so closely allied that they can be completely linked without much difficulty. It is not hard to work out where playfulness hides good solid vested interests.

One good service provided by this book is to point out the necessity of making such analyses.

> *Die Unterhaltung der deutschen Fernsehfamilie. Ideologiekritische Untersuchungen* (Entertaining the German Televiewing Family. An Ideoligical and Critical Investigation). Edited by Friedrich Knilli. Published by Carl Hanser Verlag, Munich. 7.80 Marks.

This is addressed to the "multipliers in the schools, the press and the trade unions" and above all to "the television editors, showmasters, singers and stars in question, to the entertainment industry, but is not designed to play the role of their artistic critics and raisonneurs in a liberal expert public".

A useful book that will perhaps begin to make people consider television entertainment more seriously.

Rose Moser

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 18 July 1971)

SPORT

Sports footwear manufacturers' competition benefits sport

Footwear comes in all shapes and sizes, from motorist's shoe to ballet pump and from hiker's boot to slippers. The greater and more specific the strain on the foot, the better the packaging must be. Which is why athletes' shoes are the leading types of footwear.

The athlete needs a manufacturer of good shoes and this straightforward equation is the basis of a business relationship that accounts for a substantial turnover.

The relationship can have a see-saw effect, though, taking the ground from under the manufacturers' feet on the one hand and leaving sport dangerously suspended in mid-air on the other.

Usually, however, the two sides come to an arrangement that assures both of substantial profits. Field and track athlete Heide Rosendahl put her finger on it when she commented that "I am a competitive athlete aiming at a level of performance and am going to grasp at every opportunity of ensuring ideal conditions.

"For years I have been provided with special footwear, which is one of the tools of the trade. I have gained confidence in it. For years I have advertised for the manufacturer and see no reason why this should worry me. Quite the reverse. It gives me pleasure to show all and sundry the trade-mark of the shoes I wear."

Adidas, the leading manufacturer of sports shoes of all kinds, manufactured 35,000 pairs of shoes a day in 1969. This year 40,000 pairs a day run off the assembly lines in Herzogenaurach, Franconia, and Austria and France.

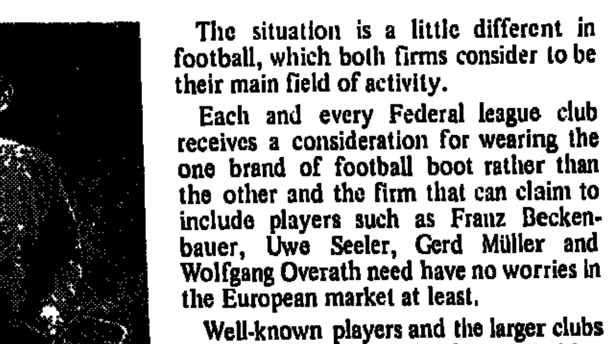
This, the manufacturers note, is a world record. The fourteen million pairs of shoes use 575 acres of leather, the equivalent in surface area of 330 football pitches.

The trade is bursting with health. At times when other industries are having to economise a firm such as Adidas can boost production (and the same goes for Puma, Adidas's only rival).

In 1966 this country went through the chills of a recession. Far from feeling the pinch like everyone else Adidas manufactured roughly a third more shoes than the year before.

Competition is fierce and impressive. For the past year Pele of Brazil, for instance, has worn Puma football boots, as do Federal league champions Borussia Mönchengladbach.

How much do the manufacturers pay to ensure that a team wears nothing but their brand of boots? The exact amount is a trade secret of the first water but credible though unconfirmed reports would have it that Pele's three-year contract is worth 200,000 Marks and that Mönchengladbach are paid 20,000 Marks a season and supplied free of charge with boots, track suits and ample amounts of other sportswear.



Uwe Seeler scores with Adidas

Adidas too are able to marshal impressive statistics. At the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico 92 out of 108 possible medals were won by athletes wearing Adidas track shoes. Wearers of Adidas track shoes have set up more than 300 world records to date.

At the 1936 Berlin Olympics Jesse Owens won his three gold medals in shoes designed by Adolf Dassler even though they did not yet boast the familiar trade mark or the unchallengeable position they have since attained in international sport by virtue of their wearers' success.

Well-known users benefit from the competition between Puma and Adidas. Many of them have the art of playing one off against the other off to a tee.

Nowadays most athletes are a little more skilful than Armin Hary was at the Rome Olympics in 1960 when he won the 100 metres gold medal wearing one brand and mounted the rostrum wearing the other.

Were it not for the manufacturers amateur athletics in particular would never have been able to reach its present level. Associations could simply not afford to have their athletes shod according to the latest developments in the field.

The cost of what they receive as a gift year after year is in the region of 500 Marks per man per season. In all Adidas subsidise international amateur athletics to the tune of a million Marks and Puma not far short of the same amount.

This is why athletes from Moscow to Los Angeles supported their manufacturers to a man when the International Amateur Athletics Federation banned the use of track shoes bearing the manufacturers' distinctive trade marks (three white horizontal stripes for Adidas and one longitudinal one for Puma) and insisted that plain white be worn.

The manufacturers refused point blank to manufacture plain white track shoes and athletes refused to wear them. The IAAF gave in and the millions forthcoming from Herzogenaurach in Franconia where the two firms are based won the day. The trial of strength clearly showed whose word is law.

The situation is a little different in football, which both firms consider to be their main field of activity.

Each and every Federal league club receives a consideration for wearing the one brand of football boot rather than the other and the firm that can claim to include players such as Franz Beckenbauer, Uwe Seeler, Gerd Müller and Wolfgang Overath need have no worries in the European market at least.

Well-known players and the larger clubs benefit nonetheless from the competition between Adidas and Puma. It matters little that the heads of the two firms are brothers.

Adolf Dassler of Adidas and Rudolf Dassler of Puma parted company decades ago and have since been irreconcilable enemies.

The Federal Football League has been offered 40,000 Marks by Puma for every international in which the national team wears Puma boots. The League still remains faithful to Adidas.

Ever since the 1954 World Cup win in Berne the national team have worn Adidas boots. There is no law that says they must but there are good reasons why they still do.

In 1954 Adi Dassler invented replaceable studs for football boots. The idea was not only a trail-blazer. Had it not been for their studs the German players would not have been able to hold their own against Hungary in the final on the quagmire of a pitch at Wankdorf stadium, Berne.

This longstanding link proved more than a match for the strain to which it was put at the Mexico World Cup when a number of this country's internationals demanded spot cash.

A compromise was reached but the League had already made its position clear by stating beforehand that players who do not want to wear Adidas boots are at liberty to fly straight home.

In the circumstances it was none too difficult to take this stand. Key players such as Uwe Seeler, Franz Beckenbauer, Gerd Müller and Wolfgang Overath had and still have contracts with Adidas that go far beyond what is usual.

Ulfert Schröder

(Welt am Sonntag, 18 July 1971)



Goalkeeper Bernard from Werder Bremen wears Puma boots (Photos: Nordbild)

4,000 journalists expected to attend 1972 Munich Olympics

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Munich's tallest building has just been topped out. At a height of over 200 feet it symbolises the function it will perform next year.

Christened Cicero by construction workers, the skyscraper will in a year's time house the pressmen who will report the progress of the Munich Olympics to 1,000 million newspaper readers, radio listeners and televiewers all over the world.

Cicero, a 22-storey colossus named after a type fount, is the hub of the press village, the first distinct complex of its kind ever to be built for the Olympics.

It is located in the north-west corner of the Olympic site and consists of fourteen tenement blocks and two scyscrapers. In common with the Olympic village proper the press complex has been built by Neue Heimat, the trade union-owned housing combine, and will subsequently be a housing estate comprising 1,200 inexpensive flats.

During the Games it will house and provide working facilities for 4,000 journalists. The show apartment conveys some idea of the level of comfort at which they will live.

Each reporter will have a room of his own with colour TV and a telephone. The furniture has also been newly designed. A job lot of 5,600 waste paper baskets has even been ordered to ensure that journalists are not suffocated by the fruits of their labour.

For eight dollars a day the hard-working Olympic reporters will have not only luxurious accommodation but also an English breakfast, as many six-course main meals as they like and a nightcap before going to bed.

In order to avoid misunderstanding the organisers point out here and now that the nightcap will, for instance, be a snack consisting of fruit in alcohol of some kind or other.

Unlike the guests of honour journalists will be supervised not by hostesses but by a staff of 1,200 stewards who will make the beds and perform errands. 152 porters will be on duty at hotel reception desks and so on. A swimming pool, saunas and massage facilities will round off the comfort.

Most of their work, however, will be carried out in a large press centre that will later be a school. Each journalist will have his own pigeonhole. There will be 350 desks on four floors and the typewriters will have 144 different keyboards.

Film will be developed free of charge and pressmen who prefer to do their own developing can use one of forty darkrooms. A radiophoto centre provides links with the rest of the world and twenty news agencies will be fully staffed at the Munich Olympics.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 July 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.60	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4 40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		